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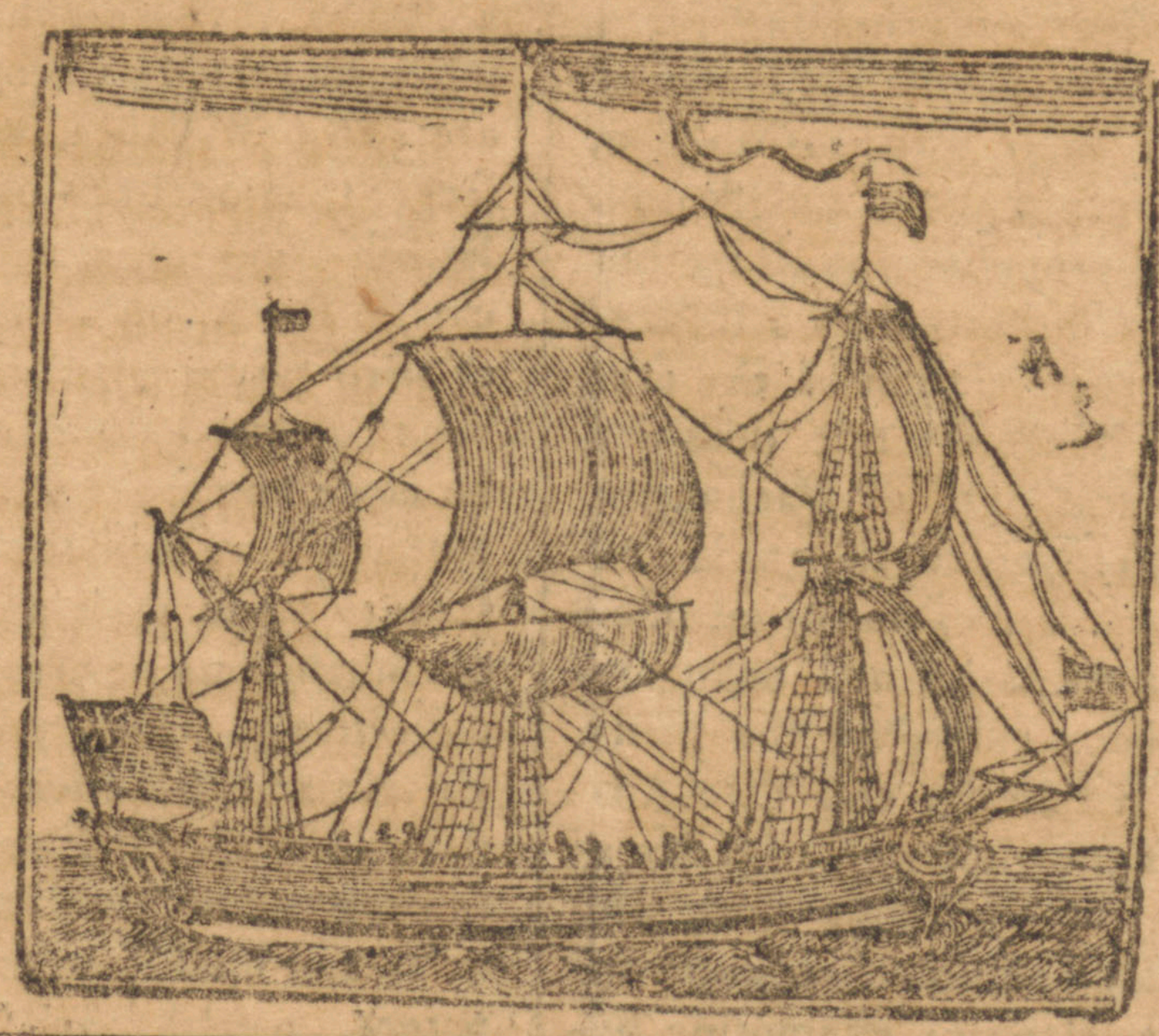
DUNLAP's Pennſylvania Packet, OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Sixpence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do. lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d. loaf is 0 7¼	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 14¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, }
SAMUEL POWEL, } Aldermen.

THE Subſcribers having opened a VENDUE STORE, at the corner of South and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, for the ſale of Merchandize, &c. hope for the encouragement of the Public, and their friends in particular, as they intend paying the cloſeſt attention to their buſineſs, and hope to render ſatisfactory ſales to their employers. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them in this way ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

MOORE AND ROWAN.

N. B. Goods received at ſaid ſtore at any time for ſale.—A ſet of Chocolate Works to be ſold at private ſale. †

To the SPINNERS *in this* CITY *and the* SUBURBS.

YOUR ſervices are now wanted to promote the American Manufactory, at the corner of Market-ſtreet and Ninth-ſtreet, where Cotton, Wool, Flax, &c. are delivered out; ſtrangers who apply are deſired to bring a few lines by way of recommendation from ſome reſpectable perſon in their neighbourhood.

One diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of an excellent woman as given by the wiſeſt of men is, "That ſhe ſeeketh Wool and Flax, and worketh willingly with her hands—ſhe layeth her hands to the ſpindle and her hands holdeth the diſtaff."——In this time of public diſtreſs you have each of you an opportunity not only to help to ſuſtain your families, but likewiſe to caſt your mite into the treaſury of the public good. The moſt feeble effort to help to ſave the ſtate from ruin, when it is all you can do, is as the Widow's mite, entitled to the ſame reward as they who of their abundant abilities have caſt in much.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at One o'clock in the afternoon, if the weather be fair, if not, the next fair day,

A CERTAIN lot or piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, near the Germantown Road, on the roads leading to the Falls of Schuylkill. The ſaid lot, fronting on two roads, three miles and a half from the Court-houſe of the city of Philadelphia, contains five acres and an half; there is on the ſame a piece of good meadow ground, and more may be eaſily made if wanted. The whole is under a good new poſt and rail fence; and there is on the premiſes a quantity of the beſt fruit trees of different kinds, with a young nurſery of trees. It is a fine ſituation for a country ſeat, the middle part lying high and very pleaſant, and in a good neighbourhood.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes, and know the terms.

§2 WILLIAM WILL.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL family Coach, with Harneſs compleat for a pair of horſes. Alſo a pair of uſeful bay HORSES for ſale: to prevent altercation the price of the horſes is fifty pounds. Likewiſe to be diſpoſed of, the time of two indented ſervant men, each of whom has about three years to ſerve; the one is capable of driving four horſes, and the other would ſoon be capable of driving a pair, as he rides well; both have been uſed to genteel ſervices and would ſuit moſt families, as they are a good weight to ride poſtilion, or to wait on Gentlemen. For further particulars enquire of JOHN HALES, in Lombard-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

IRISH LINENS,

Of various prices, to be SOLD on reaſonable terms for caſh, by

THOMAS McGLATHRY,

At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER's in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 15th inſt. (July) at Tinicum Iſland, an Engliſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM WHALY, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is much pock marked, has a weak eye and a ſcar under the left one, freſh coloured, and appears much like a ſea-faring man, has a ſtraddling walk, ſhort brown hair, and is much given to ſtrong drink: It's ſuppoſed he will ſay he has made his eſcape from a man of war. Had on a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt and trowſers very muddy, having that day fell into a ditch, a brown cloth jacket without ſleeves, and it is ſuppoſed he took with him an old cloth coloured upper jacket with ſleeves not quite the ſame colour, a little old felt hat bound round, and had on his neck, inſtead of a handkerchief, a red ſtrip of a veſſel's colours, good ſhoes and braſs buckles.

Whoever takes up ſaid Whaly, and ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM KINTZING.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

From the Delegates appointed by the United Colonies of *New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South-Carolina*, in General Congreſs at *Philadelphia*, the 10th of *May* 1775.

Friends and Fellow Subjects,

AS the important conteſt into which we have been driven, is now become intereſting to every European ſtate, and particularly affects the members of the Britiſh Empire, we think it our duty to addreſs you on the ſubject. We are deſirous, as is natural to injured innocence, of poſſeſſing the good opinion of the virtuous and humane—We are peculiarly deſirous of furniſhing *you* with a true ſtate of our motives and objects; the better to enable you to judge of our conduct with accuracy, and determine the merits of the controverſy with impartiality and preciſion.

However incredible it may appear, that, at this enlightned period, the leaders of a nation, which in every age has ſacrificed hecatombs of her braveſt patriots on the altar of liberty, ſhould preſume gravely to aſſert and by force of arms attempt to eſtabliſh an arbitrary ſway over the lives, liberties, and property of their fellow ſubjects in America; it is nevertheleſs a moſt deplorable and indiſputable truth.

Theſe Colonies have, from the time of their firſt ſettlement, for near two centuries, peaceably enjoyed thoſe very rights of which the Miniſtry have for *ten* years paſt endeavoured by fraud and by violence to deprive them. At the concluſion of the laſt war the genius of England and the ſpirit of wiſdom, as if offended at the ungrateful treatment of their ſons, withdrew from the Britiſh counſels and left that nation a prey to a race of miniſters, with whom ancient Engliſh honeſty and benevolence diſdained to dwell. From that period, jealouſy, diſcontent, oppreſſion and diſcord have raged among all his Majeſty's ſubjects; and filled every part of his dominions with diſtreſs and complaint

Not content with our purchaſing of Britain at her own price, cloathing and a thouſand other articles uſed by near three millions of people on this vaſt Continent; not ſatisfied with the amazing profits ariſing from the monopoly of our trade, without giving us either time to breathe after a long though glorious war, or the leaſt credit for the blood and treaſure we have expended in it;—Notwithſtanding the zeal we had manifeſted for the ſervice of our Sovereign, and the warmeſt attachment to the conſtitution of Britain and the people of England, a black and horrid deſign was formed, to convert us from freemen into ſlaves, from ſubjects into vaſſals, and from friends into enemies.

Taxes, for the firſt time ſince we landed on the American ſhores, were, without our conſent, impoſed upon us; an unconſtitutional edict to compel us to furniſh neceſſaries for a ſtanding army, that we wiſhed to ſee diſbanded, was iſſued; and the legiſlature of New-York ſuſpended for refuſing to comply with it—Our ancient and ineſtimable right of trial by jury was, in many inſtances, aboliſhed; and the common law of the land made to give place to Admiralty juriſdictions. Judges were rendered, by the tenure of their commiſſions, entirely dependent on the will of a Miniſter. New crimes were arbitrarily created; and new courts, unknown to the conſtitution, inſtituted.—Wicked and inſidious Governors have been ſet over us; and dutiful petitions for the removal of even the notoriouſly infamous Governor *Hutchinſon*, were branded with the opprobious appellation of ſcandalous and defamatory.—Hardy attempts have been made under colour of parliamentary authority to ſeize Americans, and carry them to Great Britain to be tried for offences committed in the Colonies.—Ancient charters have no longer remained ſacred---that of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay was violated; and their form of government eſſentially mutilated and transformed.---On pretence of puniſhing a violation of ſome private property, committed by a few diſguiſed individuals, the populous and flouriſhing town of Boſton was ſurrounded by fleets and armies; its trade deſtroyed; its port blocked up; and thirty thouſand citizens ſubjected to all the miſeries attending ſo ſudden a convulſion in their commercial metropolis; and to remove every obſtacle to the rigorous execution of this ſyſtem of oppreſſion, an act of Parliament was paſſed evidently calculated to indemnify thoſe, who might, in the proſecution of it, even embrue their hands in the blood of the inhabitants.

Though preſſed by ſuch an accumulation of undeſerved injuries, America ſtill remembered her duty to her Sovereign.—A Congreſs, conſiſting of Deputies from Twelve United Colonies aſſembled. They in the moſt reſpectful terms laid their grievances at the foot of the throne; and implored his Majeſty's interpoſition in their behalf.—They alſo agreed to ſuſpend all trade with Great-Britain, Ireland and the Weſt Indies; hoping, by this peaceable mode of oppoſition, to obtain that juſtice from the Britiſh Miniſtry which had been ſo long ſolicited in vain. And here permit us to aſſure you, that it was with the utmoſt reluctance we could prevail upon ourſelves, to ceaſe our commercial connection with your iſland.—*Your* Parliament had done us no wrong.—*You* had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge with pleaſure and with gratitude, that *your* nation has produced patriots, who have nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the cauſe of humanity and America. On the other hand, we were not ignorant that the labor and manufactures of Ireland, like thoſe of the ſilk worm, were of little moment to herſelf; but ſerved only to give luxury to thoſe, who *neither toil nor ſpin*. We perceived, that if we continued our commerce with you, our agreement to import from Britain would be *fruitleſs*; and were therefore compelled to adopt a meaſure, to which nothing but abſolute neceſſity could have reconciled us.—It gave us, however, ſome conſolation to reflect, that ſhould it occaſion much diſtreſs, the fertile regions of America would afford you a ſafe aſſylum from poverty, and in time from oppreſſion alſo—an aſſylum, in which many thouſands of your countrymen, have found hoſpitality, peace and affluence; and become united to us by all the ties of conſanguinity, mutual intereſt and affection.—Nor did the Congreſs ſtop here.—Flattered by a pleaſing expectation, that the juſtice and humanity which had ſo long characterized the Engliſh nation, would on proper application afford us relief; they repreſented their grievances in an affectionate addreſs to their brethren in Britain, and intreated their aid and interpoſition in behalf of theſe colonies.

The more fully to evince their reſpect for their Sovereign, the unhappy people of Boſton were requeſted by the Congreſs to ſubmit with patience to their fate; and all America united in a reſolution to abſtain from every ſpecies of violence.—During this period that devoted town ſuffered unſpeakably.—Its inhabitants were inſulted and their property violated. Still relying on the clemency and juſtice of his Majeſty and the nation, they permitted a few regiments to take poſſeſſion of their town; to ſurround it with fortifications; and to cut off all intercourſe between them and their friends in the country.

With anxious expectation did all America wait the event of their petition. All America laments its fate. Their Prince was deaf to their complaints: and vain were all attempts to impreſs him with a ſenſe of the ſufferings of his American ſubjects; of the cruelty of their *Taſk-maſters*, and of the *many Plagues* which impended over his dominions. Inſtead of directions for a candid enquiry into our grievances, inſult was added to oppreſſion, and our long forbearance rewarded with the imputation of cowardice. Our trade with foreign ſtates was prohibited; and an act of Parliament paſſed to prevent our even fiſhing on our own coaſts.—Our peaceable aſſemblies for the purpoſe of conſulting the common ſafety, were declared ſeditious; and our aſſerting the very rights which placed the crown of Great-Britain on the heads of the three ſucceſſive Princes of the Houſe of Hanover, ſtiled rebellion. Orders were given to re-enforce the troops in America.—The wild and barbarous ſavages of the wilderneſs have been ſolicited by gifts to take up the hatchet againſt us; and inſtigated to deluge our ſettlements with the blood of innocent and defenceleſs women and children.---The whole country was moreover alarmed with the expected horrors of domeſtic inſurrections.---Refinements in parental cruelty, at which the genius of Britain muſt bluſh! Refinements which admit not of being even recited without horror, or practiſed without infamy! We ſhould be happy, were theſe dark machinations the mere ſuggeſtions of ſuſpicion.---We are ſorry to declare, that we are poſſeſſed of the moſt authentic and indubitable evidence of their reality.

The miniſtry, bent on pulling down the pillars of the conſtitution, endeavoured to erect the ſtandard of deſpotiſm in America; and if ſucceſsful, Britain and Ireland may ſhudder at the conſequences!

Three of their moſt experienced Generals are ſent to wage war with their fellow ſubjects; and *America* is amazed to find the name of *Howe* in the catalogue of her enemies---She loved his brother.

Deſpairing of driving the colonies to reſiſtance by any other means, than actual hoſtility, a detachment of the army at Boſton marched into the country in all the array of war; and unprovoked, fired upon, and killed ſeveral of the inhabitants.---The neighbouring farmers ſuddenly aſſembled, and repelled the attack---From this, all communication between the town and country was intercepted---The citizens petitioned the General for permiſſion to leave the town, and he promiſed on ſurrendering their arms, to permit them to depart with their other effects---They accordingly ſurrendered their arms, and the General violated his faith---Under various pretences, paſſports were delayed and denied; and many thouſands of the inhabitants are at this day confined in the town in the utmoſt wretchedneſs and want---The lame, the blind and the ſick, have indeed been turned out into the neighbouring fields; and ſome, eluding the vigilance of the ſentries have eſcaped from the town, by ſwimming to the adjacent ſhores.

The war having thus began on the part of General Gage's troops, the country armed and embodied. The re-inforcements from Ireland ſoon after arrived; a vigorous attack was then made upon the Provincials.—In their march the troops ſurrounded the town of Charleſtown, conſiſting of about four hundred houſes, then recently abandoned to eſcape the fury of a relentleſs ſoldiery.—Having plundered the houſes, they ſet fire to the town, and reduced it to aſhes.—To this wanton waſte of property, unknown to civilized nations, they were prompted, the better to conceal their approach under cover of the ſmoak. A ſhocking mixture of cowardice and cruelty, which then firſt tarniſhed the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, when aimed at a brother's breaſt!—But bleſſed be God, they were reſtrained from committing farther ravages by the loſs of a very conſiderable part of their army, including many of their moſt experienced officers.—The loſs of the inhabitants was inconſiderable.

Compelled therefore to behold thouſands of our countrymen impriſoned, and men, women and children involved in promiſcuous and unmerited miſery:——When we find all faith at an end, and ſacred treaties turned into tricks of ſtate:—When we perceive our friends and kinſmen maſſacred, our habitations plundered, our houſes in flames, and their once happy inhabitants fed only by the hand of charity:—Who can blame us for endeavouring to reſtrain the progreſs of deſolation? Who can cenſure our repelling the attacks of ſuch a barbarous band? Who, in ſuch circumſtances, would not obey the great, the univerſal, the divine law of ſelf preſervation?

Though vilified as wanting ſpirit, we are determined to behave like men.—Though inſulted and abuſed, we wiſh for reconciliation.—Though defamed as ſeditious, we are ready to obey the laws.—And though charged with rebellion, will cheerfully bleed in defence of our Sovereign in a righteous cauſe.———What more can we ſay, what more can we offer?

But we forbear to trouble you with a tedious detail of the various and fruitleſs offers and applications we have repeatedly made; not for penſions, for wealth, or for honors, but for the humble boon of being permitted to poſſeſs the fruits of honeſt Induſtry, and to enjoy that degree of Liberty, to which God and the Conſtitution have given us an undoubted right.

Bleſſed with an indiſſoluble Union, with a variety of internal reſources, and with a firm reliance on the juſtice of the Supreme Diſpoſer of all human events, we have no doubt of riſing ſuperior to all the machinations of evil and abandoned Miniſters. We already anticipate the golden period, when Liberty, with all the gentle arts of peace and humanity, ſhall eſtabliſh her mild dominion in this weſtern world, and erect eternal monuments to the memory of thoſe virtuous patriots and martyrs, who ſhall have fought and bled and ſuffered in her cauſe.

Accept our moſt grateful acknowledgments for the friendly diſpoſition you have always ſhewn towards us.—We know that *you* are not without your grievances.—We ſympathize with you in your diſtreſs, and are pleaſed to find that the deſign of ſubjugating us, has perſuaded Adminiſtration to diſpenſe to Ireland, ſome vagrant rays of miniſterial ſunſhine.—Even the tender mercies of government have long been cruel towards *you*.—In the rich paſtures of Ireland, many hungry parricides have fed, and grown ſtrong to labour in its deſtruction.—We hope the patient abiding of the meek may not always be forgotten; and God grant that the iniquitous ſchemes of extirpating Liberty from the Britiſh Empire may be ſoon defeated.—But we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves,—we ſhould be perfidious to poſterity; we ſhould be unworthy that anceſtry from which we derive our deſcent, ſhould we ſubmit with folded arms to military butchery and depredation, to gratify the lordly ambition, or ſate the avarice of a Britiſh Miniſtry. In defence of our perſons and properties, under actual violation, we have taken up arms.———When that violence ſhall be removed, and hoſtilities ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, they ſhall ceaſe on our part alſo.—For the atchievement of this happy event, we confide in the good offices of our fellow ſubjects beyond the Atlantic. Of their friendly diſpoſition we do not yet deſpond; aware as they muſt be, that they have nothing more to expect from the ſame common enemy, than the humble favour of being laſt devoured.

By Order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1775.

IN CONGRESS.

THE ſeveral Aſſemblies of NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA and VIRGINIA, having refered to the Congreſs a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of GREAT-BRITAIN, which reſolution is in theſe words, viz.

Lunæ, 20° *die Feb.* 1775.

The Houſe in a Committee on the American papers. Motion made, and queſtion propoſed.

THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the General Council and Aſſembly, or General Court of any of his Majeſty's provinces, or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance, or ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by Paliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo, for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to lay any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned, to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively.

The Congreſs took the ſaid reſolution into conſideration, and are thereupon of opinion:

That the colonies of America are entitled to the ſole and excluſive privilege of giving and granting their own money; that this involves a right of deliberating whether they will make any gift, for what purpoſes it ſhall be made, and what ſhall be it's amount; and that it is a high breach of this privilege for any body of men, extraneous to their conſtitutions, to preſcribe the purpoſes for which money ſhall be levied on them, to take to themſelves the authority of judging of their conditions, circumſtances and ſituations, and of determining the amount of the contribution to be levied.

That as the colonies poſſeſs a right of appropriating their gifts, ſo are they entitled at all times to enquire into their application, to ſee that they be not waſted among the venal and corrupt for the purpoſe of undermining the civil rights of the givers, nor yet be diverted to the ſupport of ſtanding armies, inconſiſtent with their freedom and ſubverſive of their quiet. To propoſe therefore, as this reſolution does, that the monies given by the colonies ſhall be ſubject to the diſpoſal of parliament alone, is to propoſe that they ſhall relinquiſh this right of enquiry, and put it in the power of others to render their gifts, ruinous, in proportion as they are liberal.

That this privilege of giving or of witholding our monies is an important barrier againſt the undue exertion of prerogative, which if left altogether without controul may be exerciſed to our great oppreſſion; and all hiſtory ſhews how efficacious is its interceſſion for redreſs of grievances and re-eſtabliſhment of rights, and how improvident it would be to part with ſo powerful a mediator.

We are of opinion that the propoſition contained in this reſolution is unreaſonable and inſidious: unreaſonable, becauſe, if we declare we accede to it, we declare without reſervation, we will purchaſe the favour of Parliament, not knowing at the ſame time at what price they will pleaſe to eſtimate their favor: It is inſidious, becauſe, individual colonies, having bid and bidden again, till they find the avidity of the ſeller too great for all their powers to ſatisfy; are then to return into oppoſition, divided from their ſiſter colonies whom the miniſter will have previouſly detached by a grant of eaſier terms, or by an artful procraſtination of a definitive anſwer.

That the ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of their pretended power of taxation being expreſsly made commenſurate with the continuance of our gifts, theſe muſt be perpetual to make that ſo. Whereas no experience has ſhewn that a gift of perpetual revenue ſecures a perpetual return of duty or of kind diſpoſition. On the contrary, the Parliament itſelf, wiſely attentive to this obſervation, are in the eſtabliſhed practice of granting their ſupplies from year to year only.

Deſirous and determined as we are to conſider in the moſt diſpaſſionate view every ſeeming advance towards a reconciliation made by the Britiſh Parliament, let our brethren of Britain reflect what would have been the ſacrifice to men of free ſpirits had even fair terms been proffered, as theſe inſidious propoſals were with circumſtances of inſult and defiance. A propoſition to give our money, accompanied with large fleets and armies, ſeems addreſſed to our fears rather than to our freedom. With what patience would Britons have received articles of treaty from any power on earth when borne on the point of a bayonet by military plenipotentiaries?

We think the attempt unneceſſary to raiſe upon us by force or by threats our proportional contributions to the common defence, when all know, and themſelves acknowledge we have fully contributed, whenever called upon to do ſo in the character of freemen.

We are of opinion it is not juſt that the colonies ſhould be required to oblige themſelves to other contributions, while Great Britain poſſeſſes a monopoly of their trade. This of itſelf lays them under heavy contribution. To demand therefore, additional aids in the form of a tax, is to demand the double of their equal proportion, if we are to contribute equally with the other parts of the empire, let us equally with them enjoy free commerce with the whole world. But while the reſtrictions on our trade ſhut to us the reſources of wealth, is it juſt we ſhould bear all other burthens equally with thoſe to whom every reſource is open.

We conceive that the Britiſh Parliament has no right to intermeddle with our proviſions for the ſupport of civil government, or adminiſtration of juſtice. The proviſions we have made are ſuch as pleaſe ourſelves, and are agreeable to our own circumſtances; they anſwer the ſubſtantial purpoſes of government and of juſtice, and other purpoſes than theſe ſhould not be anſwered. We do not mean that our people ſhall be burthened with oppreſſive taxes to provide ſinecures for the idle or the wicked, under colour of providing for a civil liſt. While Parliament purſue their plan of civil government within their own juriſdiction, we alſo hope to purſue ours without moleſtation.

We are of opinion the propoſition is altogether unſatisfactory, becauſe it imports only a ſuſpenſion of the mode, not a renunciation of the pretended right to tax us: Becauſe too it does not propoſe to repeal the ſeveral Acts of Parliament paſſed for the purpoſes of reſtraining the trade and altering the form of government of one of our Colonies; extending the boundaries and changing the government of Quebec; enlarging the juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty; taking from us the rights of trial by a Jury of the vicinage in caſes affecting both life and property; tranſporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences; exempting by mock-trial the murderers of Coloniſts from puniſhment; and quartering ſoldiers on us in times of profound peace. Nor do they renounce the power of ſuſpending our own Legiſlatures, and of legiſlating for us themſelves in all caſes whatſoever. On the contrary, to ſhew they mean no diſcontinuance of injury, they paſs acts, at the very time of holding out this propoſition, for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries of the Provinces of New-England, and for interdicting the trade of other Colonies with all foreign nations and with each other. This proves unequivocally they mean not to relinquiſh the exerciſe of indiſcriminate legiſlation over us.

Upon the whole, this propoſition ſeems to have been held up to the world, to deceive it into a belief that there was nothing in diſpute between us but the *mode* of levying taxes; and that the Parliament having now been ſo good as to give up this, the Colonies are unreaſonable if not perfectly ſatisfied: Whereas in truth, our adverſaries ſtill claim a right of demanding *ad libitum,* and of taxing us themſelves to the full amount of their demand, if we do not comply with it. This leaves us without any thing we can call property. But, what is of more importance, and what in this propoſal they keep out of ſight, as if no ſuch point was now in conteſt between us, they claim a right to alter our Charters and eſtabliſhed laws, and leave us without any ſecurity for our Lives or Liberties. The propoſition ſeems alſo to have been calculated more particularly to lull into fatal ſecurity our well-affected fellow ſubjects on the other ſide the water, till time ſhould be given for the operation of thoſe arms, which a Britiſh Miniſter pronounced would inſtantaneouſly reduce the "cowardly" ſons of America to unreſerved ſubmiſſion. But when the world reflects, how inadequate to juſtice are theſe vaunted terms; when it attends to the rapid and bold ſucceſſion of injuries, which, during a courſe of eleven years, have been aimed at theſe Colonies; when it reviews the pacific and reſpectful expoſtulations, which, during that whole time, were the ſole arms we oppoſed to them; when it obſerves that our complaints were either not heard at all, or were anſwered with new and accumulated injury; when it recollects that the Miniſter himſelf on an early occaſion declared, "that he would never treat with America, till he had brought her to his feet," and that an avowed partiſan of Miniſtry has more lately denounced againſt us the dreadful ſentence "*delendo eſt Carthago,*" that this was done in preſence of a Britiſh Senate, and being unreproved by them, muſt be taken to be their own ſentiment, (eſpecially as the purpoſe has already in part been carried into execution by their treatment of Boſton, and burning of Charleſtown) when it conſiders the great armaments with which they have invaded us, and the circumſtances of cruelty with which theſe have commenced and proſecuted hoſtilities; when theſe things, we ſay, are laid together, and attentively conſidered, can the world be deceived into an opinion that we are unreaſonable, or can it heſitate to believe with us, that nothing but our own exertions may defeat the miniſterial ſentence of death or abject ſubmiſſion.

By Order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.

* * *

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

Let there be no ſtrife, I pray thee, between us, for we are Brethren.

Abraham to his kinſman, Lot.

Look now toward Heaven, and tell the Stars, if thou be able to number them. So ſhall thy poſterity be.

Benediction on Abraham.

TO LORD DARTMOUTH.

My LORD.

FROM a compariſon of the moſt authentic eſtimates of the inhabitants in the ſeveral Britiſh Colonies in America, taken at different times, it appears that the Britiſh Americans have doubled their numbers in every period of twenty-five years from their firſt plantation. A rapidity of population not to be paralleled in the annals of Europe; it has never been equalled ſince the patriarchal ages. This rapid population of the Americans ariſes partly from the great acceſſion of foreigners, but principally from the natural increaſe of the inhabitants. The reaſons why the Americans are more prolific than the Europeans, are, that they are leſs luxurious in their manner of living, and the means of ſupporting a family can be more eaſily obtained; for the laſt reaſon the Americans are induced to marry earlier in life, and conſequently their families of children are more numerous, and their temperance in diet renders them more healthy. The eaſe of procuring ſubſiſtence for a family is occaſioned by the boundleſs tracts of uncultivated foreſts bordering on their plantations; for every new-married couple can, at a ſmall expence, purchaſe a Freehold, which by their induſtry will afford them and their children a comfortable ſupport.

Till the wilderneſs back of the old plantations ſhall be filled with inhabitants, and brought under as good cultivation as the ſettlements on the ſea coaſt, it may be preſumed that the future population of the Colonies will be as rapid as the paſt. By an eſtimate made at the late Continental Congreſs of the number of perſons in eleven of the Colonies, it appears that there are 3,026,678 ſouls inhabiting thoſe Colonies. Allowing that there are 526,678 ſlaves, which allowance is probably larger than ought to be made, there are 2,500,000 Britiſh Americans, which may be reckoned as a capital ſtock, on which a calculation may be made of their future population. Should nothing intervene to retard their increaſe, the Americans will be more numerous than their brethren in Britain in half a century from the preſent time; and in leſs than ſeventy years their numbers will exceed thoſe of the inhabitants of Great-Britain and Ireland taken collectively. Happy had it been for both Great-Britain and America, if the preſent conteſt had ſlept in ſilence! They might always have been ſubſervient to each others proſperity and happineſs, and have formed one of the moſt populous, potent, wealthy and happy kingdoms that ever exiſted.

At the Continental Congreſs held at Philadelphia the laſt Autumn, an Eſtimate was made, as has been noticed already, of the number of ſouls in the provinces ſpecified.—The publiſher has not informed his readers whether it includes ſlaves (for to the diſgrace of America, ſlavery ſtill prevails there) as well as freemen.

It is to be regretted that the publiſher has not been more particular in his account of the eſtimate; for if the numbers in it are expreſſive of freemen only, we have a foundation on which we may with ſafety build a calculation. But if ſlaves are included in the number of ſouls in the ſeveral provinces, they muſt firſt be deducted before we can proceed to make a computation of their future population with accuracy: For the Negro ſlaves are ſo far from increaſing by propagation, that it requires a large annual importation from Africa to keep the ſtock good.

New Hampſhire,	150,000
Maſſachuſetts,	400,000
Rhode-Iſland,	59,678
Connecticut,	192,000
New-York.	250,000
New-Jerſey,	130,000
Pennſylvania,	350,000
Maryland,	320,000
Virginia,	650,000
North Crolina,	300,000
South Carolina,	225,000
Total,	3,026,678

When we look back to the ſtate of the Colonies at the middle of the laſt century, and compare it with the preſent, we are ſurprized to find that the anceſtors of that people, amidſt all the difficulties they had to encounter, have been able in ſo ſhort a period to put a face entirely new on all the country extended from Nova-Scotia to Georgia, by changing the foreſt into a fruitful field; that they have opened ſuch an extenſive commerce as is carried on from America; and that, by their cultivation of the liberal arts, they have left a poſterity of two millions and a half*, enjoying all the neceſſaries and moſt of the elegancies of life. A rapidity of population and improvement that fills the mind with admiration! But to anticipate their population and improvements at the cloſe of the twentieth century, overwhelms the mind with aſtoniſhment! At that time, ſhould their future population be as rapid as the paſt, the Americans would amount to *One Thouſand Two Hundred and Eighty Millions!* The Continent extending back to the South Sea, affording them new plantations, and the diverſity of climates and ſoils, inviting the introduction of all the various productions of the other quarters of the world.

Should a ſyſtem of policy be adopted to conciliate the affections of the Americans, what an amazing ſource of commerce will be opened to Great-Britain! To what limits will the demand for Britiſh manufactures be extended, while the Americans are buſily employed in ſubduing the wilderneſs? And ſhould Britain continue to encourage the cultivation of theſe materials of commerce, for which ſhe has been dependent on foreign nations, to what a ſtate of independence may ſhe ariſe!

That the preſent unhappy conteſt betweeen Britain and America may be amicably terminated; that the extent of Parliamentary authority may be aſcertained, and that the rights of America may be fixed on an immoveable foundation, are the earneſt deſires of every true friend of Britain and America. Should this ever be the caſe, ſuch a union of intereſt and affection would ſucceed as would render them the envy of Europe, and the glory of the world.

An AMERICAN.

* *Five Millions, according to the eſtimate of Dr. Price and our beſt modern calculators, is neareſt to the true number of the people of England. "The males "between ſixteen and fifty-ſix in Five Millions are "*1,250,000 *or a fourth part of the whole. In North "Britain the number of ſouls is about* 1,500,000. *The "males between ſixteen and fifty-ſix are* 300,000." Political Diſquiſitions, *Vol.* I. *P.* 36. *If the Doctor's proportion is juſt, the number of males in America between ſixteen and fifty-ſix is* 625,000. *The increaſe of Americans the preſent year, from a calculation juſt come over, is* 70,284; *one fourth of them are males between ſixteen and fifty-ſix. There are then* 17,571 *effective men added to the Americans the preſent year. Lord Barrington moved in the Houſe of Commons that* 17,542 *effective men be employed for the land ſervice this year.*

BALTIMORE, *July* 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frederick town, *to his friend in* Baltimore, *dated July* 19.

"On Monday laſt Capt. Morgan, from Virginia, with his company of rifle men, (all choſen) marched through this place, on their way to Boſton. Their appearance was truly martial, their ſpirits amazing elated, breathing nothing but a deſire to join the American army, and to engage the enemies of American liberty. They were met about a mile out of town by three companies, viz. Capt. Price's company of rifle men, Capt. Groſh's and Capt. Beaty's companies of militia, and eſcorted a few miles out of town, amidſt the acclamations of all the inhabitants who attended them. And yeſterday Capt. Price with his company alſo marched; and ſurely never were two finer companies raiſed in any country, more determined to conquer or die, than thoſe two companies are. Capt. Creſop alſo with his brave company have marched. I need not ſay any thing of Capt. Creſop's undaunted courage; not an American but knows him to be an intrepid warrior, and of courſe he knows his men, and has call'd them from the many. We are alſo in hourly expectation of Capt. Stinſon with his company in this town, on his way to Boſton. GOD grant them a ſpeedy and happy arrival there. So many offered to join the above companies, that not one of them but might have had 100 men at leaſt."

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 27.

Laſt Tueſday came to town from Philadelphia, and joined the Army of the United Colonies, a Company of 106 Rifle-men. Many hundreds more are daily expected.

WATERTOWN, *July* 24.

It is ſaid that General Burgoyne is *delirious,* about *half his time;* General Gage is often *out of his head;* whether or not it is the ſame *diſtemper* that *infects* both, is not certainly known.

WORCESTER, *July* 26.

Information is given to Gen. Gage, of matters in our army, &c. by perſons in womens cloathing, who or what they were is not known to our informant; Gage's army was thought to be 9000 ſtrong but greatly intimidated; the regiments that arrived laſt at Boſton, were as follows, viz. Light Dragoons 17th, Col. George Preſton, 120 Men: Foot, 35th, Col. Henry Campbell; 49th, Alexander Maitland; 63d, Francis Grant; 420 men each: Regiments deſtined for New-York, but ordered to Boſton by Gage, 22d. Gen. Tho. Gage; 40th, Sir Robert Hamilton; 44th, James Abercrombie (killed at Bunker's Hill;) 45th, William Haviland; 420 men each. The whole number of the King's troops lately arrived at Boſton, 3060.

HARTFORD, *July* 31.

Laſt Wedneſday week Major Skeene came to town from Philadelphia, and in the evening he, with his ſon, who has been ſome time paſt in this place, took leave of the town without liberty. We hear they have taken a houſe in Middletown, near the Water ſide. As the Major appears to be an inveterate enemy to us, and will doubtleſs watch every opportunity to make his eſcape, it is hoped our friends in that place will keep a watchful eye over him.

Laſt Wedneſday Major Skeene was removed from Middletown, to a very commodious, and well ſituated houſe, in the weſt ſociety in this town.

Laſt week one Heron, who was ſent under guard from New-York, was brought to this town and committed to cloſe confinement in the common jail for aſſiſting one Mr. Lundy (who came paſſenger in the ſame ſhip with the Major) in making his eſcape.

Yeſterday Major Clark's company of volunteers paſſed through this town, to join the American army at Cambridge.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 3.

On Tueſday laſt arrived here, accompanied by ſeveral young gentlemen, volunteers from Maryland and Pennſylvania, Col. Thompſon of the Pennſylvania regiment of rifle men; and yeſterday they proceeded on their journey to his Excellency General Waſhington's camp at Cambridge.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 7.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall.

General LEE's ANSWER *to General* BURGOYNE's LETTER. [*See the Supplement*]

Cambridge, Head-Quarters, July 11.

GENERAL LEE's compliments to General BURGOYNE.—Would be extremely happy in the interview he ſo kindly propoſed. But as he perceives that General BURGOYNE has already made up his mind on this great ſubject; and that it is impoſſible that he [Gen. LEE] ſhould ever alter his opinion, he is apprehenſive that the interview might create thoſe jealouſies and ſuſpicions, ſo natural to a people ſtruggling in the deareſt of all cauſes, that of their Liberty, Property, Wives, Children, and their future Generations. He muſt, therefore, defer the happineſs of embracing a man whom he moſt ſincerely loves until the ſubverſion of the preſent tyrannical miniſtry and ſyſtem, which he is perſuaded muſt be in a few months, as he knows Great-Britain cannot ſtand the conteſt.—He begs General BURGOYNE will ſend the letters which his Aid de Camp has for him. If Gardiner is his Aid de Camp, he deſires his love to him.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *at Trenton, New-Jerſey, Auguſt* 5, 1775.

1. *RESOLVED,* That the ſeveral perſons, appointed in purſuance of the ordinance of this Congreſs in their laſt ſeſſion to collect the quotas of the ſeveral townſhips, do pay the money by them collected to the County Collectors, on or before the tenth day of September next; and if any perſons within their reſpective diſtricts ſhall have refuſed payment, that, in ſuch caſe, they do make and deliver in a liſt of the names of the delinquents to their ſeveral Committees, together with their receipts and vouchers for the money, which they ſhall have paid to the aforeſaid County Collectors.

2. *Reſolved,* That the ſeveral Committees do furniſh the Provincial Congreſs, at their next ſeſſion, with the names of all ſuch perſons within their diſtricts, as ſhall have refuſed to ſign the aſſociation recommended in the laſt Congreſs, or one of a ſimilar nature; and of all ſuch as ſhall have refuſed to pay their reſpective apportionments.

3. *Reſolved,* That the reſpective Committees of this Colony do return to the Provincial Congreſs,

at their next ſeſſion, copies of the ſeveral aſſociations ſigned in their diſtricts, agreeable to the former order of this Congreſs, together with the names of thoſe who have ſigned the ſame.

4. *Reſolved,* That the Aſſeſſors and Collectors, appointed to apportion and collect the ſaid money, do receive ſuch reward for their labour and trouble therein, as the Aſſeſſors and Collectors are by law entitled to for aſſeſſing and collecting the Provincial taxes.

5. *Reſolved,* That in caſe any part of the ſum of ten thouſand pounds, by the ſaid ordinance directed to be raiſed, ſhall, from the event of public affairs, be found to be unneceſſary for the purpoſes thereby intended; in ſuch caſe, the ſurplus be paid, by the ſeveral County Committees, into the hands of the County Collectors appointed by Act of Aſſembly, to be by them applied towards diſcharging the quotas of ſuch Counties in the public taxes of the Province.

6. *Reſolved,* That the ſeveral Committees, to whom the diſpoſal of the ſaid money was by the ordinance of the laſt ſeſſion entruſted, do account to the Provincial Congreſs for their ſeveral diſburſements, and the uſes to which they may have been applied.

By order of the Provincial Congreſs,
HENDRICK FISHER, Preſident.
Atteſted, WILLIAM PATERSON, Secretary.

By a Gentleman from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, who was there at the time the town was threatned with total ruin by the three pirates of war ſtationed in ſaid harbour, we are favoured with the following particulars:

On Monday night, the 17th of July, two men belonging to the Swan, Capt. Ayſcough, being on ſhore, ſaw fit to attempt an eſcape from their old and deteſted habitation, their deſign (by the bye) was communicated to no individual of the town. The next day, viz. the 18th, A. M. two or three of the ferry-boats which paſs between Newport and Connanicut were fired upon and brought too, an event ſo ſingular that two reſpectable members of the Committee waited upon Capt. Ayſcough to know the reaſon, he told them that two of his men the night before were ſent on ſhore upon ſome errand, and had not returned, added, that he was confident the inhabitants knew where they were, and that they were detained by them *purpoſely*, the two gentlemen declared themſelves ignorant of the matter, and believed the whole town to be, however, to pacify Capt. Ayſcough, they aſſured him that they would ſummon the Committee together, enquire into the affair, &c. withall, deſiring Capt. Ayſcough to write a letter to the Committee, ſtating his *grievance*; this he did, and they promiſed to wait on him with an anſwer in the afternoon: As the Captain's letter was rather in the threatning ſtile, the Committee could not help enquiring what he meant thereby, and aſſured him in their reply, that they were not to be intimidated, and did not think themſelves by any means, accountable for the deſertion of any of his men. Captain Ayſcough read the letter with conſiderable compoſure, folded it up, and then gave it to Wallace, Captain of the Roſe (Ayſcough at this time being on board Wallace's ſhip) Captain Wallace immediately flew into a moſt terrible paſſion, threw the letter down in a violent fit of rage, damn'd the Committee, the Congreſs, &c. ſwore at Ayſcough for writing to ſuch a damn'd parcel of rebels, and declared that if he knew the two gentlemen who were then preſent to be of the Committee, they never ſhould go a-ſhore again; they endeavoured to pacify him but in vain, he ſwore repeatedly that if there was a God in Heaven the town ſhould be deſtroyed before morning, that he was a King's officer, and would not be inſulted, &c. Hereupon the two gentlemen left the ſhip. A ſignal gun was inſtantly diſcharged, and the three pirates in the harbour and their tender immediately weighed anchor and came cloſe in with the town, their tomkins were taken out, the marines on board beat up to arms, and all the hoſtile preparations imaginable going forward againſt a defenceleſs ſeaport, conſiſting (excluſive of the men) of not leſs than 6000 women and children. About half paſt nine in the evening a cannon was diſcharged from the *Roſe*, when many really thought the firing on the town was begun, ſeveral women fainted away, others went into fits, and a few abſolutely miſcarried by the fright, in ſhort, there was the greateſt apparent diſtreſs! (The cannon which was fired was loaded with powder only.) Between the hours of ten and eleven, the ſame night, a packet from Providence arrived with ſeven or eight paſſengers, ſhe was ſtopt and a place appointed for her near the Swan, the paſſengers were ſeized, made to tell all their names, and confined as priſoners, repeatedly ſtiled rebels, with the moſt horrid oaths annexed, a guard with drawn ſwords kept over them during the night, the late infamous proclamation of a truce breaking Gage, was hung cloſe by them, which they were fearful they would be compelled to ſign or elſe abide the conſequence therein denounced. It is worthy of obſervation, that during this period the three Captains were together on board the Roſe playing cards, drinking, carouſing, &c. About one or two o'clock next morning, viz. Wedneſday, one of the Swan's men returned, and in order, it is ſuppoſed, to ſave himſelf from a flogging, as it was neceſſary for him to give ſome account of himſelf, he invented the following lye and ſwore to it upon the Holy Evangeliſts, namely, "That the Rhode-Iſland rebels had taken him and his companion and wanted that they ſhould enliſt among them to fight againſt the King, but that they refuſed, and becauſe they did that the rebels gagged them and then carried them to Providence gaol, but that he broke away and travelled thirty miles to get on board again, with much of the ſame ſtuff." The Captains of the pirates either believed this groſs and inconſiſtent falſehood, or fain would make the inhabitants think ſo; accordingly it was taken down in writing, ſent on ſhore and ſatisfaction demanded, or the town ſhould certainly be laid in aſhes that very day. Another cannon was now diſcharged, four ferry-boats and two wood ſloops ſeized, quantities of tar and other inflammatory and combuſtible matter put into the ſame, in order to ſet on fire and ſend into the wharves, as a more expeditious way of deſtroying the town than by cannon only; the cannon at the ſame time were to be fired on every part of the town; the Court-houſe, Dr. Stiles's Meeting-houſe, and the Printing-office were firſt of all to feel the effects of this horrid plot. The moſt terrible parade was kept up by theſe *low* miniſterial tools till near two o'clock P. M. when two perſons of undoubted veracity (farmers, within two or three miles of the town) went on board the Swan: One of theſe gentlemen aſſured the Captains of the three ſhips, that he ſaw the ſtragglers, for whoſe deſertion ſuch terrible confuſion had enſued, in his corn field on Tueſday morning, and deſcribed them; the other gentleman declared that he ſaw them on Tueſday afternoon where he was making hay, and likewiſe deſcribed them, for they told theſe gentlemen how they had made their eſcape from the Swan, and were determined not to go back again. After fully proving that they knew the men, by pointing out the one who had returned, notwithſtanding four others were firſt produced in order to deceive them, they, viz. the two gentlemen, came on ſhore; when, all at once, the boats and priſoners were diſmiſſed, the ſhips weighed anchor and ſtood up the river.

Let every honeſt American riſe up in oppoſition to ſuch inhuman, and muſt we add, *when ſpeaking of Britons too,* worſe than ſavage cruelty. To prepare, after ſo hoſtile a manner, to deſtroy thouſands of lives and ruin vaſt eſtates, merely becauſe two drunken wretches had fled from a ſhip under the command of a petty tyrant, is what will make a conſiderable figure in ſome future page, when our many trials are handed down to poſterity by ſome able hiſtorian.

We are credibly informed that General *Burgoyne* has lately ſhewn every appearance of a deep ſettled *melancholy*, is continually walking the ſtreets of Boſton with his arms folded acroſs his breaſt and talking to himſelf.

We are alſo credibly informed that General Gage and Admiral Greaves have publickly quarrelled, Admiral Greaves having told Gage it was a cowardly action to burn Charleſtown, Gage ſharply replied, he ſhould not conſult him in ſuch matters.

Gen. Gage, it is ſaid, has reſigned the command of the troops to Gen. Howe.

Capt. Doodle's company of rifle men, from York county in this province, ſoon after their arrival at the Provincial camp near Boſton, obſerving a tranſport in Myſtic river, informed Gen. Waſhington that only thirty of them would engage to take her. The General received them politely, commended their reſolution, and ſaid he had no occaſion for the veſſel at preſent.

Wedneſday the Hon. Continental Congreſs, adjourned to the fifth of September next, then to meet in this city.

The Hon. Continental Congreſs have appointed Dr. FRANKLIN Poſtmaſter General of the United Colonies of North America; and MICHAEL HILLEGAS, and GEORGE CLYMER, Eſquires, of this city, joint Treaſurers of the United Colonies.

On Friday the 20th of July laſt died, after a long and painful illneſs, the Rev. ANDREW HUNTER, A. M. in the 62d year of his age, and for upwards of thirty years the faithful Paſtor of the church in Greenwich, Weſt New-Jerſey.——It may be truly ſaid of this very worthy ſervant of God, that in him were eminently united the zealous, faithful and ſucceſsful miniſter of Chriſt; the true and diſintereſted lover of his country; the kind benefactor; and the uſeful member of ſociety. The tender huſband; the indulgent maſter; and the uniform friend. —His remains were interred the Sabbath following in his own church, attended by the Miniſters and People of all perſuaſions in the adjacent country.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 1.

"It is my indiſpenſible duty to inform my countrymen on your ſide the water, of whatever reſolutions are formed on this ſide injurious to your ſacred rights, that you may be timely on your guard to defeat the pernicious attempts of that implacable and tyrannical Adminiſtration.—My intelligence is founded on the beſt information, and therefore full credence ought to be paid to it.

"On the arrival of the news of the defeat and retreat of the detachments under Lord Percy and Col. Smith, this great city was agitated to its centre. The friends to America rejoiced at the noble victory of the Boſtonians, and its enemies were abaſhed at their courage,—grinning horribly a ghaſtly ſmile, as Milton's Devil did in Paradiſe.——The news flew rapidly, and ſoon caught the ear of an unwiſe and deluded King. Adminiſtration were alarmed at the unexpected ſucceſs of the Provincials, and were at a loſs what lies to fabricate which would deſtroy the force of the qualifications which accompanied the intelligence. Runners were ſent to every part of the city, who were authoriſed to deny the authenticity of the facts, and ſo diſtreſſed was government that they officially requeſted a ſuſpenſion of belief, until diſpatches were received from General Gage. No advice is received yet from that quarter. In the mean time frequent miniſterial Councils were held, without any concluſive determinations until yeſterday, when his Majeſty preſided at one of them. The King, after having heard the news read, aſked what mode ſhould be purſued to ſupport the dignity of the nation, retrieve the honor of the Britiſh arms, and annihilate the American oppoſition? Lord North replied, that there were 30,000 troops in Quebec and Canada ready to march to Boſton for General Gage's relief; that more men of war ſhould be ſent out, and that the Admiral ſhould have poſitive orders to ſeize proviſion veſſels for the due ſupply of the navy and army. He obſerved that from the natural formation of the entrance into Boſton, with the precautions taken by the General, there was no apprehenſions of any attack, for in fact it could not be ſtormed. Upon this futile opinion, inſtructions were immediately diſpatched to Gage, to order the Regulars from Quebec and to march the militia of Canada, as well as to obtain the neceſſary ſupply of proviſions by ſeizing the American veſſels at ſea, or in the harbours. To facilitate this accurſed plan, the General is to aſſure the officers of the King's determination to promote them, and to ſtimulate the ſoldiers to acts of butchery, their pay is to be encreaſed—to which purpoſe 50,000l. was ſent off laſt night to Boſton.

"The General has poſitive orders to deſtroy the magazines, to ſpike up the cannon, to order the Riot act to be read, and to ſet up the King's ſtandard immediately. What infatuation poſſeſſes this nation! You and I, who know the ſtrength of America and the conſolidated union of its inhabitants, muſt laugh at their threats and deſpiſe their ſhallow ſchemes. But whilſt they are forming this impracticable plan of extracting 30,000 troops from Canada, they dread the arrival of the packet, becauſe, however they would dupe the credulous inhabitants of England with fallacious contradictions of the facts announced, they cannot help believing that General Gage and his army are even now either cut off, or ignominiouſly conſtrained to retreat into the caſtle, or on board of the men of war.

"Such alſo is the terror of Adminiſtration, that they have diſpatched ſome of the Nobility and Gentry throughout England to contradict the Boſton news, in order to quiet the landed Gentlemen, cajole the manufacturing cities, and prevent the dreaded effection of the ſtocks. But alaſs! theſe are temporary, ineffectual expedients—for the next American intelligence will arouſe the ſupine landed and manufacturing intereſt, and a vital ſtab will be given to the funds. This nation has paſſed her meridian ſplendor—America, by her virtue and her numbers, will permanently eſtabliſh her rights, will be the bleſſed means of extirpation of this moſt flagitious Miniſtry, and of eſtabliſhing the Britiſh Throne in wiſdom and clemency.

"This evening ſome of the principal Common Council-men meet, revive and effectually equip the Militia of London, which conſiſt of 8000 men, in order to co-operate with the Americans, in forcing a relinquiſhment of the preſent infernal politicks, and in ſupporting conſtitutional liberty throughout the Britiſh dominions."

THE PENNSYLVANIA MARCH.

To the Tune of the SCOTS SONG, *I winna Marry ony Lad, but Sandy o'er the Lee.*

WE are the troops that ne'er will ſtoop
  To wretched ſlavery.
Nor ſhall our ſeed, by our baſe deed,
  Deſpiſed vaſſals be.
Freedom we will bequeath them,
  Or we will bravely die;
Our greateſt foe, e'er long ſhall know,
  How much did Sandwich lie.

CHORUS.

And all the world ſhall know,
  Americans are free;
Nor ſlaves nor cowards, will we prove,
  Great Britain ſoon ſhall ſee.

II.

We'll not give up our birth right,
  Our foes ſhall find us men:
As good as they in any ſhape,
  The Britiſh troops ſhall ken.
Huzza brave boys, we'll beat them,
  On any hoſtile plain;
For freedom, wives, and children dear,
  The battle we'll maintain.

CHORUS.

What? Can thoſe Britiſh Tyrants think
  Our Fathers croſs'd the main;
And ſavage foes, and dangers met,
  To be enſlav'd by them?
If ſo, they are miſtaken,
  For we will rather die;
And ſince they have become our foes,
  Their forces we defy.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Felicity, A. Moore, Hiſpaniola.
Brig Fancy, B. Peel, Madeira.
Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Jamaica.
Sloop Ranger, T. Bryan, Hiſpaniola.
Brig Dolphin, H. Smith, St. Kitts.
Brig John, J. Aſhmead, Barbados.
Brig Polly, J. Beach, St. Kitts.
Snow Proteus, J. Paplay, Jamaica.
Sloop Phœnix, J. Gill, Guadaloupe.
Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts.
Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Barcelona.
Brig Hawke, J. Griffith, Turks-Iſland.
Sloop Prudence, H. Norris, Georgia.
Sloop Speedwell, L. Cannan, Bermuda.
Sloop Lucy, J. Sloan, Machias, N. E.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Myrtilla, J. Caton, Falmouth.
Ship Chalkley, E. Spain, Briſtol.
Brig John, J. Aſhmead, Barbados.

CLEARED.

Sch. Polly, J. Bentſon, Fiſhing Voyage.
Sloop Friendſhip, A. Adderley, Bermuda.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, at
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS;
Alſo, Indigo, Powder Blue, Starch, Houſhold Furniture, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private ſale are received at ſaid Store, and ſold for CASH only.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Cryder, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 40 feet, bounded by ground of John Kidd, and others; late the eſtate of John Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Leonard Melchior, in Second-ſtreet, all that commodious meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, now in tenure of Mr. Jacob Winey, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth about 220 feet, bounded by ground now or late of Jonas Smith, and others; late the eſtate of William Cliffton; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD BY ROBERT HARDIE,

At his houſe in SPRUCE-STREET,

MOROCCO leather, oil cloth, and ſilk umbrelloes; mens, womens and boys white leather gloves; Barcelona handkerchiefs; pound pins, &c. &c.

To be RENTED, a commodious three-ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and lot of ground, chair-houſe, ſtable, hay-loft, ſtable-yard, a pump before the kitchen door, a garden, very fit for a private gentleman and family, ſituate in Southwark, to the ſouthward of the Play-houſe, at the entrance of the Paſſyunk Road. For particulars enquire as above. †

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT the late dwelling-houſe of the Reverend Mr. Cheſnut, at the head of Timber Creek, Glouceſter County, on Wedneſday next, the 9th inſtant, in the morning, Houſhold Furniture, Cattle, Hay, &c. &c. &c.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate are deſired to pay, and all thoſe who have any demands to call on

SARAH CHESNUT, Executrix.
† ISAAC SNOWDEN, Executor.

TO BE LET,

A VERY pleaſant SEAT, the property of Capt. OSWALD EVE, within half a mile of the city, conſiſting of a genteel and convenient dwelling-houſe, and out-houſes; alſo a paſture, orchard, garden, and ſome mowing-ground. For further particulars enquire of Doctor JOHN MORGAN, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, at the corner of Third and New-ſtreets, or of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

‡ SAMUEL STILLMAN.

Somerſet County, Auguſt 2, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſale of the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of the Right Honorable William, Earl of Stirling, within my bailiwick, have been often adjourned for want of buyers; and the ſale of the Goods and Chattels is now fixed for Thurſday the 31ſt day of Auguſt inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and that of the Lands for the 5th day of October next, the vendue to be held on the premiſes: Theſe are therefore to notify the Public, that the ſales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day, until the executions I have in my hands are ſatisfied.—The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of ſale.

ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

Hunterdon County, Weſt-Jerſey, Auguſt 3, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of NATHANIEL LOWREY and ROBERT GRAHAM, priſoners confined for debt in the gaol of Trenton, that they be and appear before any two Judges of ſaid county, at the Court houſe in Trenton, on Friday the 25th inſtant, (Auguſt) to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid debtors ſhould not be diſcharged agreeable to an act of the General Aſſembly, entituled, "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," &c. †

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 29th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Gunpowder Meeting-houſe, Baltimore County, the two following ſervants, viz. WILLIAM HALL, by trade a ſhoemaker, about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, a handſome made man, ſhort brown hair, high noſe, ſmooth pale face, and light coloured eyes; had on a felt hat, red and yellow ſilk handkerchief, check ſhirt, ſtriped trowſers, black ribbed ſtockings, and turned leather pumps with a patch on one ſide.——JAMES OSBORN, by trade a blackſmith, about forty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, round full faced, ſmall noſe, ſhort brown hair, and bald on the crown of his head; had on a large caſtor hat, blue coat with a velvet collar, light coloured flowered jacket with red back, buckſkin breeches, half worn ſhoes with old plated buckles: They were both born in the Weſt of England, and ſpeak broad; ſly and deceitful, and have a forged paſs or paſſes; would recommend it to any perſon into whoſe hands they may fall, to take particular care of them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have, if 20 miles from home, FORTY SHILLINGS; if 40 miles, EIGHTY SHILLINGS; if 60 miles, SIX POUNDS; if 100 miles, NINE POUNDS; if 200 miles, the above Reward, and Eighteen-pence per mile for bringing them home, paid by

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS.

N. B. It is likely they may ſteal other cloaths, as I look upon them to be great rogues. †

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN who underſtands the buſineſs of a family, and can be recommended. Enquire of the Printer. §

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Thurſday evening, the 3d inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant girl named MARIA CATHERINE MAMRO, *eighteen years of age, black hair, a ſcar on one of her cheek bones, dark complexion, bobs in her ears, and low in ſtature; had on when ſhe went away, a broad ſtriped blue and white cotton lincey petticoat, a callico ſhort gown, black ſilk bonnet; ſhe took with her a blue and white narrow ſtriped ſhort gown and petticoat, a garnet coloured camblet ſkirt, a dark ground callico ditto, and ſundry other cloaths: She goes by the name of Caty, and ſuppoſed to be gone with one Conrad Konigsfold to Mr. Wiſtar's Glaſs-houſe in the Jerſeys. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward.*

† RICHARD FOOTMAN.

Wilmington, Newcaſtle County, Aug. 3, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN HUMBLE, about twenty-two years of age, five feet ſeven inches high; had on and took with him when he went away, a ſnuff coloured thickſet coat and jacket half worn, ſtriped linen trowſers, buckſkin breeches, a ſmall caſtor hat bound with black ribbond, old ſhoes with maccaroni plated buckles; his hair long and black, which he wears ſometimes tied and ſometimes buckled; he is a genteel looking young fellow, came into the country with Capt. Oſborn about three month ago. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and confines him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † *JOSEPH WARNER.*

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday night, the 30th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber living in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant lad named JACOB DOWN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, brown complexion, round viſage, dark brown hair tied, a ſtrait well made fellow, talks a little in the Weſt country dialect; had on and took with him, a grey Iriſh napped coat and breeches without lining, a white cloth jacket a good deal dirtied, one pair of old and one pair of new narrow trowſers, an old white ſhirt with ruffles at the breaſt and ſleeves, a brown linen ditto, a pair of light coloured ribbed worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes and braſs buckles, a black velvet ſtock, and braſs claſps with ſome letters and figures on them, a wool hat cut very ſmall in the brim; He came in about ſix weeks ago with Capt. Lowdon, from Newry, and it is very probable he will paſs for a deſerter from Gage's army, (as he has been a ſoldier) or attempt to get on board a man of war at Newcaſtle or elſewhere: He can write a tolerable good hand, and may forge a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† *PERSIFOR FRAZER.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 7th day of Auguſt next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Wentz, in Whitpain townſhip, all the eſtate, right and intereſt of Michael Connor, being the term of his and wife's joint lives, of and in a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain aforeſaid, containing 35 acres, 103 perches; bounded by land of Abraham Wentz, and others; late the property of ſaid Connor; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 8th day of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Schneyder, in the townſhip of New-Hanover, a certain tract or piece of land, containing about 44 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Hanover aforeſaid, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of a certain Iſaac Peter; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM PARR, Eſq; late High Sheriff, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

at Ninian Beall's, on Monday, the 21ſt day of Auguſt next,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are four plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two mill ſeats: The purchaſer or purchaſers to have immediate poſſeſſion, on giving bond with approved ſecurity payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry intereſt from the date of the bond if not punctually diſcharged at or upon the aforeſaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots ſuitable to the purchaſers. Any perſon that has a deſire to view the land may apply to NINIAN BEALL.

CHARLES BEALL.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 11th inſt. (June) from the ſubſcriber in Pennſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, a ſervant man named JOHN WILMOTH, but may change his name, a ſaddler by trade, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, a half worn brown cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the lining worn out at the ſkirts, old leather breeches, two Ruſſia linen ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, one new pair of ſtriped ditto, one pair of almoſt new boots with turn down tops, an old pair of black grain ſhoes with lined tops, one pair of almoſt new worſted ſtockings, an old beaver hat with a white binding hat ſtring, and ſome other things being uncertain; he is a well made fellow, dark complexion, full faced, ſhort black hair, ſometimes wears a falſe curl, his fore teeth rotten, ſpeaks in the Dutch dialect, and can ſpeak high and low Dutch; he ſerved his apprenticeſhip in Eaſt-Jerſey, and knows many parts of the country: He alſo took with him, a bright bay Gelding, a natural trotter, with a ſmall ſtar, cow-necked, part of his mane lately trimmed; likewiſe a new ſaddle, with a blue ſaddle cloth bound with white binding, and a fine broad circingle inlaid at the ſtraps with red ſtuff, a large pair of ſaddle bags lined with linen, and ſuppoſed to have them full of cloaths and other things. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him and the horſe again, ſhall have the above Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either man or horſe, paid by

WILLIAM TEMPLE.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Derry Townſhip, Lancaſter County, on Saturday the third inſt. (June) an Engliſh ſervant man named THOMAS YOUNG, aged about twenty years, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, well made, of a good complexion, dark hair, ſomewhat round ſhouldered; had on when he went away, a fly coat made of light coloured country coating, with white metal buttons, a crimſon velvet jacket much faded, the back parts of red calimanco, good buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with carved yellow buckles, a wool hat, and country made linen ſhirt; he may probably change his name to that of GEORGE BRYAN, and endeavour to paſs for a tallow-chandler, being bred to that buſineſs in England. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'FARLAND.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, living in Red Lion Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, a certain JOHN BRADLEY, aged about twenty-four years, about five feet ſeven inches high, and in proportion to his heighth, or rather ſlim, pretty active, ſpeaks with the broague, of a fair complexion, by occupation a labourer, has of late practiſed ditching and clearing of ſwamp, and probably would engage in a job of that kind, as he carried off two ditching ſhovels; had on and took with him when he went away, a beaver hat almoſt new, a new blue lapelled coat, hair buttons with hooks and eyes, a lapelled ſtriped waiſtcoat, a pair of ticking breeches, worſted ſtockings, turned pumps with long quarters, and copper buckles: He alſo ſtole and took with him, a grey MARE, ſeven years old, paces and trots, very crooked hind legs, and a ſwitch tail; together with a young MARE COLT, about three weeks old, of a brown dun colour, black mane and tail, with a ratch down its forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid thief and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be had again, together with the mare and colt, ſhall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for the thief, and FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare and colt, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

MATTHEW WILLIAMSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcribers, living in Weſt Fallowfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, near Cochran's tavern, on the night of the 4th inſt. (June) two MARES, viz. one a bright bay, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, paces and trots, long bodied and very well made, no particular marks except a white ſpot on her off hind buttock. The other a dappled grey, ſix years old, fifteen hands high, large and well made, lofty carriage, trots natural and very faſt, her two hind feet white below the fetlocks. Whoever takes up ſaid mares and thieves, ſo that the owners may have the mares again and the thieves be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, and for the mares only EIGHT DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by us

WILLIAM MARSH.
JAMES SMITH.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending, taking up and ſecuring in any gaol, a certain JAMES HAY, who was advertiſed in No. 186 of this paper, by JOHN PAGE and JOHN BRADSHA, as a run-away, with two others, Francis May and John Hudſon, who are taken up, and ſay that Hay took from the ſaid Francis May when he was aſleep, a blue cloth coat trimmed with white gilt buttons, a pair of white breeches, a blue grey waiſtcoat, two white ſhirts marked with the letter F, one Iriſh linen ditto marked with the letters I P, and two oznabrugs ditto: He had on and with him beſides, a light brown velveret coat and waiſtcoat trimmed with mohair buttons, a pair of dirty leather breeches, a pair of white Ruſſia drab ditto with metal buttons and patches on the knees, two pair of blue grey yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes and half boots, one Iriſh linen ſhirt, one oznabrug ditto, one old check ditto, and wears his hat flopped before; he has light coloured hair, and is bald on the top of his head; he is a Scotchman, about forty years old, five feet nine inches high, thick ſet, well made, round ſhouldered, a flat bluff red face, and when in liquor is very apt to be quarrelſome: May ſays that he intends for Lancaſter and the back woods, and after ſome time for Philadelphia. The above Reward will be paid by JOHN PAGE, of Kent County, Maryland.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 3d inſt. (June) from the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter County, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN SMITH, by trade a cooper, has been in the army, is about five feet eight or nine inches high, and about thirty years of age; had on when he went away, a wilton coat and waiſtcoat of a brown and white colour, with coating ſleeves newly put into the coat, a blue lapelled waiſtcoat, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, large braſs buckles, and an old hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'CLENAHAN.

Burlington County, 6th Month 13th, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, two ſervant lads, one named JAMES HAMBLETON, ſeventeen years of age, about five feet three or four inches high, wears his own red hair, a little knock-kneed; had on and took with him, a new felt hat, a check ſhirt, ſtriped outſide jacket, a ſilk camblet ditto, new leather breeches, Ruſſia duck trowſers, and old ſhoes. The other named WILLIAM HALL, about the ſame age and heighth, full face and eyes, down look, and has light coloured hair; had on and took with him, a blue and white ſtriped under jacket, a kerſey upper ditto, an oznabrug ſhirt with a patch on the left ſhoulder, ſtriped trowſers, and a pair of double ſoaled calf ſkin ſhoes with ſquare braſs buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HILLIAS.
JONAH WOOLMAN.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſtant, a likely Negro fellow named BILL, about twenty-three years old, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on his ſhirt and trowſers, old hat, and ſhoes with braſs buckles, and 'tis not known that he took with him any other cloathing. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM KINTZING.

Baltimore, June 30, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Fell's Point, an Engliſh ſervant named ISAAC BARTON, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, fair complexion, ſtout made, had on when he went away, a light brown Bath coating coat and waiſtcoat, oznabrug trowſers, no ſtockings, and a pair of old ſhoes and buckles; he has a reel in his walk, has been in the army, and has talked of making uſe of a diſcharge he had, expecting that would carry him through the country as well as a paſs. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be paid SIX DOLLARS if taken in the province, and THREE POUNDS if out, including what the law allows, by

WILLIAM SMITH, Jun.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Durham, in Bucks County, Pennſylvania, on the third inſt. (July) an Engliſh ſervant man named JACOB KOOK, about twenty-one years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſhort brown hair, dark eyes, ſquints a little, is very talkative, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſet and walks ſtraight; had on when he went away, a coarſe light coloured broadcloth jacket, trimmed with red mohair buttons, a ſtriped linen under jacket, a flaxen ſhirt, ſuppoſed to have two pair of trowſers, one tow and the other oznabrigs, an old beaver hat torn in the crown, and a pair of ſhoe-packs on his feet. Poſſibly he may ſay he has deſerted from General Gage. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES MORGAN.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out or ſtolen, out of Tinicum Iſland, on Wedneſday night laſt, two HORSES and a MARE; the mare is quite or near fifteen hands high, about eight years old, extremely handſome, of a light dun colour, with white feet, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall beautiful Turkiſh head, a moſt remarkable trotter; one of the horſes is five years old, of a dark cheſnut, had a docked tail grown a little long, his mane hoged, is fifteen hands high or near it; the other horſe is ten years old, fifteen hands high or near it, and has a nag tail. Whoever will bring the two horſes and mare to ABRAHAM KINSEY, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above Reward, or for any one of them FORTY SHILLINGS, and FIVE POUNDS for the thief on conviction.

A PLACE in the Country is wanted for a likely, active NEGRO GIRL, who is about nine years old, and has had the ſmall pox; ſhe is to be bound until twenty-four years old.—For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

May 29, 1775.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Antietam Furnace, Frederick County, Maryland, three indented Iriſh men from England, viz. THOMAS KINSLOW, *about five feet eleven inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, about twenty five years old, much marked with the ſmall pox: Had on and took with him, two old check ſhirts, a pair of oznabrugs trowſers, a pair of blue drawers, a red jacket, one blue ditto, a pair of coarſe ſtockings and old ſhoes, a ſmall round beaver hat painted over with oil and lampblack.*—JAMES MARRS, *about five feet ten inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, about twenty-ſeven years old, ſmooth faced, has a down look, and ſtoops remarkably in his walk, has ſhort brown hair: Had on and took with him, two old check ſhirts, a pair of oznabrugs trowſers, a pair of blue drawers, two blue jackets, a pair of coarſe yarn ſtockings, and a pair of country made ſhoes.*——DANIEL LINCH, *about five feet ſix inches high, a well ſet fellow, about thirty years old, a ſhoemaker by trade, has a large red ſpot under his right ear, much like the King's evil: Had on and took with him, one old check ſhirt, one old white ditto, a pair of white drawers, a pair of blue ditto, one blue jacket, and one under ditto, a pair of grey ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of half worn ſhoes, an old round hat with a large band and roſe worked in it, he has been much in the army. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have Nine pounds, if 20 miles from home, if 40 miles, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by*

DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES.

Baltimore County, Maryland, June 24, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribers, living within thirteen miles of Baltimore, an Iriſh indented ſervant man named EDWARD WARREN, a ſtone maſon and bricklayer by trade, five feet three inches high, thirty-three years of age, ſquare and well made, remarkably broad acroſs the ſhoulders, ſhort brown hair, dark complexion, grey eyes, full faced, has a ſcar on the middle of his upper lip, a ſmall ſcar over his left eye, and a large ſcar on his left arm which he ſays was occaſioned by a ball; he ſerved his time with Mr. Thomas Thornberry, in Lancaſter, Pennſylvania; he has been in the country about twenty years, and has travelled through moſt of thoſe parts; he ſays he hath a wife and four children living within two miles of Durham Works, on Delaware, and a brother living near the ſame place of the name of Richard Warren; had on and took with him, a felt hat, an oznabrigs ſhirt, Ruſſia drab breeches, worſted ſtockings, old black grain'd ſhoes, and a grayiſh coloured bearſkin coat with black horn buttons. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſters may get him again, ſhall have, if twenty miles from home, THREE POUNDS, if ſixty miles the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN GIST, and
ALEXANDER WELLS.

N. B. The above fellow committed felony, and was whipped and pillored for the fact in Baltimore.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from the cuſtody of the Sheriff of York county, a certain JOHN GRIFFEY, late of the county aforeſaid, Taylor; he is about five feet four inches high, walks upon crutches, about ſixty-five years of age, altho' gray haired he is as well acquainted with the art of defrauding his creditors as any of his age in this province: He took and has with him ſundry ſorts of Goods, which he travels with under the character of a pedlar: He had alſo a bay mare about fourteen hands high, eight years old; the goods and mare being under execution, it is thought he will change his name and quit pedling to keep himſelf from being diſcovered, and follow begging, as he was known to do before. Whoever takes up ſaid JOHN GRIFFEY, and delivers him to the gaol in York town, or any other of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and the above Reward for the mare, and reaſonable charges for both or either of them, paid by

CHARLES LUKINS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, an indented ſervant lad named WILLIAM STEEL, otherwiſe STILE, by trade a taylor, about twenty one years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſhort brown hair, ſmooth faced, ſlender made, born in the north of England, but laſt from Ireland; had on when he went away, a mixed pepper and ſalt frize uncommon made coat, with two holes on each ſide the back, ſlit holes on the pockets but none on the ſleeves, a few yellow metal buttons on it, a high claret coloured Bath coating waiſtcoat, with baſket buttons of the ſame colour, a pair of old drilling breeches patched on the knees, a pair of gray ribbed worſted ſtockings, a check ſhirt, and a round felt hat bound with black tape: He had a bundle which contained a claret coloured pattern for a coat of Bath coating, and an olive coloured corduroy pattern for breeches. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

PETER M'KINLEY.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 9th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber, living in Penn-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an indented ſervant lad named PATRICK BYRNE, about twenty years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well made, ſhort black hair, down look, remarkable for ſwearing, and fond of ſtrong liquor; had on when he went away, a cloth coloured frock faſhioned coat half worn and a good deal ſoiled on the back, a ſtriped ſilk and cotton jacket, white corduroy breeches half worn, white thread ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with plated carved ſhoe buckles, a caſtor hat half worn, and cotton check ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be paid the above Reward and reaſonable charges, by

TIMOTHY SLOAN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY about the 20th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, RICHARD BUTS, a mulatto man, about twenty-eight years of age, ſix feet high, and very luſty, ſlow of ſpeech, has a heavy look, with either a ſlit in one ear or a piece cut off; had on an oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, fearnought jacket, with an old hat and ſhoes; he plays on the violin. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about the neighbourhood. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to Mr. WHITEHEAD, overſeer of the Work-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

THOMAS CASDORP.

NATHANIEL BARRETT,

From BOSTON,

Has to SELL, at the Store in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, lately improved by Mrs. Bayard,

AN aſſortment of plain and changeable Mantuas, ducapes and paduaſoys; plain and figured ſattins and peelongs; rich white and black ſattins; green, light and dark, blue, cloth, and mixed ſuperfine cloths; middling and fine ditto; calicoes and chintzes; ditto for bed furniture; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens; lawns and cambricks; long lawn; ſprigged and ſtriped muſlins; flowered lawns and aprons; patent and Paris nett; kenting handkerchiefs; gauzes and catgut; linen and ſilk ditto; ribbands; Damaſcus and lorettos; grizzetts, Broglios and Calcuttas; Denmark luſtres and taborets; fine table cloths and clouting diapers; camblets, plain and ſtriped; tammies and durants; ſilk mitts and gloves; ferrits; quality and ſhoe bindings; a good aſſortment of looking glaſſes; with many other articles, all which will be ſold cheap for caſh.

ALEXANDER POWER,

Has for SALE or to LET, on reaſonable terms,

A TRACT of good LAND, in Shearman's Valley, about twelve miles from Suſquehanna and twenty from Carliſle; containing 300 acres, with 20 acres of cleared land and a large houſe thereon. Another Plantation about four miles from the above, with a good dwelling-houſe and 40 acres of improved land, pleaſantly ſituated, two county high-ways intercepting one another in ſaid premiſes. Alſo, three other Plantations in that neighbourhood and up Suſquehanna.

N. B. ALEXANDER and WILLIAM POWER continue their Vendue as uſual, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at their new Vendue-houſe near South-ſtreet wharf, in Water-ſtreet, below Mr. John Hart's Vendue-ſtore.—Alſo to be let, a dwelling-houſe, ſtores and wharf near ſaid Power's Vendue-ſtore.

ISAAC GRAY,

Having removed his STORE and DWELLING right oppoſite to the Ware-houſe which he lately occupied in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, hereby informs his cuſtomers, &c. that they may be ſupplied (where he now lives) with the following Articles, viz.

EXCELLENT Philadelphia bottled BEER and CYDER, by the groce or dozen, wired and packed, if requiſite; old Madeira, Scheras, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe Wines, by the caſk or leſſer quantity; Claret and Red Port in bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, Engliſh Beer, ſweet Oil, white wine and cyder Vinegar by the caſk or gallon; loaf, lump and muſcovado Sugars; Indigo, Pepper, Coffee, Chocolate, Allſpice, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, double and ſingle Glouceſter Cheeſe, ſmoaked Hams, bottling corks, &c. Alſo an aſſortment of GLASS WARE, made at KENSINGTON near this city.

To be SOLD, wholeſale and retail, by

THOMAS PALMER, GUNSMITH,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

CHEAP neat and well made Touch-hole Prickers and Pan Bruſhes, being very neceſſary and convenient to thoſe who uſe guns, for keeping the lock, &c. in compleat order.

ROBERT M'NAIR,

SADDLER and CAP-MAKER, from Glaſgow,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a ſhop the tenth door above the gaol, in Market-ſtreet, the next door to Dr. BASS, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its branches, viz. mens and womens ſaddles of the neweſt faſhions, foot cloths, bridles, pillions, houſings, ſaddle cloths, piſtol bags, ſaddle bags, portmanteaus, and all kinds of Saddle and Military Furniture, &c.

Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the neateſt manner, with the greateſt diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Their orders ſhall be duly complied with, and his utmoſt endeavours ſhall be exerted to render him worthy of their future favours.

Newtown, June 26, 1775.

ALL Perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of MACKAY and HOVENDEN, by bond, note or book-debt, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle and pay off their reſpective debts before the 15th day of next month, in order to prevent the ſubſcriber, who is empowered to receive the ſame, from taking ſuch ſteps as will be diſagreeable as well to him as to them.

RICHARD HOVENDEN.

A QUANTITY of LONG-ISLAND FLAX,
AND
CHOICE BEEF in BARRELS,
TO BE SOLD BY
CHARLES EDDY.

IF MARTIN LAMY, who came over to Philadelphia from Holland, with his father and mother, in the year 1741, in a veſſel belonging to Stedman and Robertſon, and was bound to a carpenter in Oly Townſhip, Berks County, be living, he may, by applying to the ſubſcriber, hear ſomething to his advantage. Any perſon knowing whether the ſaid MARTIN LAMY be living or dead, and informing his brother, at the Mill called New Brandywine, in Northampton Townſhip, Burlington County, Weſt New-Jerſey, ſhall be thankfully rewarded.

JOHN LAME.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY on the firſt inſt. (June) a large brindle COW, with a white face, about ſix or ſeven years old. Whoever will inform the ſubſcriber (near Poole's Bridge) where ſhe is, ſhall receive ONE DOLLAR, and if brought home the above Reward.

FRANCIS GRICE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST on Tueſday the 11th inſt. (July) between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and ſuppoſed in Third-ſtreet, betwixt Market and Arch-ſtreets, a bundle of Paper Money, nearly amounting to Fifty-ſeven Pounds. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to the Printer, ſhall receive the above Reward, and no queſtions aſked.

A SINGLE MAN who underſtands farming, and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement by applying to WILLIAM HARRIS, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, or to the Printer hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to DUNLAP's PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. NUMB. 198.

A LETTER *from General* BURGOYNE, *in Anſwer to one wrote him by General* LEE.

[*See Number* 193 *of this Paper.*]

Dear Sir, *Boſton, July* 9, 1775.

WHEN we were laſt together in ſervice, I ſhould not have thought it within the viciſſitude of human affairs that we ſhould meet at any time, or in any ſenſe as foes; the letter you have honoured me with, and my own feelings combine to prove we are ſtill far from being perſonally ſuch.

I claim no merit from the attentions you ſo kindly remember, but as they manifeſt how much it was my pride to be known for your friend: Nor have I departed from the duties of that character when I will not ſcruple to ſay, it has been almoſt general offence to maintain it: I mean ſince the violent part you have taken in the commotions of the colonies. It would exceed the limits and propriety of our preſent correſpondence to argue at full, the great cauſe in which we are engaged. But anxious to preſerve a conſiſtent and ingenuous character, and jealous, I confeſs of having the part I ſuſtain imputed to ſuch motives as you intimate, I will ſtate to you as conciſely as I can, the principles upon which, not voluntarily, but moſt conſcientiouſly I undertook it.

I have, like you, entertained from my infancy a veneration for public liberty. I have likewiſe regarded the Britiſh conſtitution, as the beſt ſafeguard of that bleſſing to be found in the hiſtory of mankind. The vital principle of the conſtitution, in which it moves and has its being, is the ſupremacy of the King in Parliament; a compound indefinite indefeaſible power, coeval with the origin of the empire, and coextenſive over all its parts—I am no ſtranger to the doctrines of Mr. Locke and other of the beſt advocates for the rights of mankind, upon the compact always implied between the governing and governed, and the right of reſiſtance in the latter, when the compact ſhall be ſo violated as to leave no other means of redreſs. I look with reverence almoſt amounting to idolatry, upon thoſe immortal Whigs who adopted and applied ſuch doctrine during part of the reign of Charles the Iſt, and in that of James the IId.—Should corruption pervade the three eſtates of the realm, ſo as to pervert the great ends of their inſtitution and make the power veſted in them for the good of the whole people operate like an abuſe of the prerogative of the crown to general oppreſſion, I am ready to acknowledge, that the ſame doctrine of reſiſtance applies as forcibly againſt the abuſes of the collective body of power, as againſt thoſe of the crown, or either of the component branches ſeparately: ſtill always underſtood that no other means of redreſs can be obtained.—A caſe I contend, much more difficult to ſuppoſe when it relates to the whole than when it relates to parts. But in all caſes that have exiſted, or can be conceived, I hold, that reſiſtance, to be juſtifiable, muſt be directed againſt the uſurpation or undue exerciſe of power and that it is moſt criminal when directed againſt any power itſelf inherent in the conſtitution.

And here you will diſcern immediately why I drew a line in the alluſion I made above to the reign of Charles the firſt. Towards the cloſe of it the true principle of reſiſtance was changed, and a new ſyſtem of government projected accordingly. The patriots, previous to the long Parliament and during great part of it, as well as the glorious revolutioniſts of 1688, reſiſted, to vindicate and reſtore the conſtitution; the republicans reſiſted, to ſubvert it.

Now, Sir, lay your hand upon your heart, as you have enjoined me to do on mine, and tell me, to which of theſe purpoſes do the proceedings of America tend? Is it the weight of taxes impoſed, and the impoſſibility of relief after due repreſentation of her burthens, that has induced her to take arms? Or is it a denial of the legiſlative right of Great Britain to impoſe them and conſequently a ſtruggle for total independency?—For the idea of a power that can tax externally and not internally, and all the ſophiſtry that attends it, tho' it may catch the weakneſs and prejudices of the multitude in a ſpeech or a pamphlet, is too prepoſterous to weigh ſeriouſly with a man of your underſtanding, and I am perſuaded you will admit the queſtion fairly put.

Is it then for a relief from taxes—or from the controul of Parliament "in all caſes whatſoever" that we are in war? If for the former, the quarrel is at an end—There is not a man of ſenſe and information in America, who does not ſee it is in the power of the colonies to obtain a relinquiſhment of the exerciſe of taxation immediately and forever.—I boldly aſſert it, becauſe, ſenſe and information muſt alſo ſuggeſt to every man, that it can never be the intereſt of Britain to make a ſecond trial.

But if the other ground is taken, and it is intended to wreſt from Great Britain a link of that ſubſtantial, and I hope perpetual chain, by which the empire holds—Think it not a miniſterial mandate; think it not mere profeſſional ardour; think it not prejudice againſt any part of our fellow ſubjects, that induces men of integrity, and among ſuch you have done me the honour to claſs me, to act with vigour:—But be aſſured it is conviction that the whole of our political ſyſtem depends upon preſerving entire its great and eſſential parts, and none is ſo great and eſſential as the ſupremacy of legiſlation.—It is conviction that as a King of England never appears in ſo glorious a capacity as when he employs the executive power of the ſtate to maintain the laws, ſo in the preſent exertions of that power, his Majeſty is particularly entitled to our zeal and grateful obedience not only as ſoldiers but as citizens.

Theſe principles, depend upon it, actuate the army and fleet throughout: And let me at the ſame time add, there are few, if any, gentlemen among us who would have drawn his ſword in the cauſe of ſlavery. But, why do I confine myſelf to the fleet and army: I affirm the ſentiments I here touched, to be thoſe of the great bulk of the nation. I appeal even to thoſe trading towns which are ſufferers by the diſpute, and the city of London at the head of them, notwithſtanding the petitions and remonſtrances that the arts of parties and factions have extorted from ſome individuals; and laſt, becauſe leaſt in your favour, I appeal to the majorities of the laſt year upon American queſtions in Parliament. The moſt licentious news writer wants aſſurance to call theſe majorities miniſterial; much leſs will you, when you impartially examine the characters of which they were in a great degree compoſed—men of the moſt independent principles and fortunes, and many of them profeſſedly in oppoſition in their general line of conduct.

Among other ſupporters of Britiſh rights againſt American claims, I will not ſpeak poſitively, but I firmly believe, I may name the men of whoſe integrity and judgment you have the higheſt opinion, and whoſe friendſhip is neareſt your heart: I mean Lord Thanet, from whom my Aid de Camp has a letter for you, with another from Sir C. Davers. I do not incloſe them, becauſe the writers, little imagining how difficult your conduct would render our intercourſe, deſired they might be delivered into your own hands.

For this purpoſe, as well as to renew "the rights of our fellowſhip," I wiſh to ſee you; and above all I ſhould think an interview happy if it induced ſuch explanations as might tend in their conſequences to peace. I feel in common with all around me, for the unhappy deluded bulk of this country—they foreſee not the diſtreſs that is impending. I know Great-Britain is ready to open her arms upon the firſt reaſonable overtures of accommodation; I know ſhe is equally reſolute to maintain her original rights; and I alſo know, that if the war proceeds, your hundred and fifty thouſand men will be no match for her power. I put my honour to theſe aſſertions, as you have done to others, and I claim the credit I am willing to give.

The place I would propoſe for our meeting is the houſe on Boſton Neck, juſt within our advanced ſentries, called Brown's houſe. I will obtain authority to give you my parole of honor for your ſecure return: I ſhall expect the ſame on your part, that no inſult be offered to me. If the propoſal is agreeable to you, name your day and hour—And at all events, accept a ſincere return of the aſſurances you honor me with, and believe me affectionately yours,

J. BURGOYNE.

P. S. I have been prevented by buſineſs anſwering your letter ſooner.—I obeyed your commands in regard to Gen. Howe and Clinton; and I likewiſe communicated to Lord Percy the contents of your letter and my anſwer.—They all join with me in compliments, and authorize me to aſſure you they do the ſame in principles.

From the Public Ledger, London, *June* 1, 1775.

The public are requeſted to attend one moment to the conduct of miniſtry, and they will for ever deteſt their duplicity. A *maſſacre* is attempted by the *King*'s mercenaries in America; the peaceable inhabitants of the town of Concord are wantonly *fired on*, and many are inhumanly *murdered*. Miniſtry, unable to conteſt the proofs adduced in confirmation of this infamous tranſaction cauſe the following paragraph to be inſerted in the Gazette.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, May 30.

" A *report* having been ſpread, and an account
" having been printed and publiſhed, of a *ſkirmiſh*
" between ſome of the people in the province of
" Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and a detachment of *his*
" *Majeſty's* troops; it is proper to inform the
" public, that no advices have as yet been re-
" ceived in the American department of any ſuch
" event.

" There is reaſon to believe, that there are
" diſpatches from General Gage on board the
" Sukey, Capt. Brown, which, though ſhe ſail-
" ed four days before the veſſel that brought the
" printed account, is not yet arrived."

To what doth this ſhuffling ſtate-production amount? Is the American *Maſſacre* leſs true, becauſe no accounts of it have been received at the Secretary's office? Is this a time to talk of departments, when *human blood*, when the blood of our Brethren, is poured out like water by a detachment of his Majeſty's troops? Are we to pay attention to trivial formalities, when the ſword is drawn, and the hands of the King's troops are uplifted to cut the throats of our brethren? Is this a time to talk of the routine of office? If the news received of a detachment of his Majeſty's troops having glutted themſelves with *blood*, if this news is untrue, why do miniſtry not contradict it? And, if it be true, what have they to ſay? Shall we adopt their language, and call a *bloody maſſacre* a trifling *ſkirmiſh*? Or are we not to believe that either maſſacre or ſkirmiſh hath happened, becauſe the American *department* hath not as yet received thoſe advices from General Gage, which are on board the Sukey? The matter of fact is, that miniſtry are ſo confounded at the arrival of the news, that it will require ſome time before they can furbiſh up *their* account of the matter. Bronzed as they are, and now all over beſprinkled with the *blood* of our brethren, it ſtill requires ſome time before facts can be falſified, or the truth wholly explained away. The Court Gazette may talk of advices on board the Sukey (which will never arrive) but there are better advices which have arrived, wherein it is incontestibly proved that the *King's* troops have pillaged the houſes, ſet fire to the ſtores, and *ſlaughtered* the inhabitants of the town of Concord. That a detachment of his Majeſty's regular troops, after a commiſſion of theſe crimes, ſhould be forced to *run away* and ſhelter under the guns of a man of war, was rather an unfortunate circumſtance. If a wiſh remains to be accompliſhed it is, that in caſe a ſimilar *maſſacre* ſhould be attempted, an Engliſh man of war may not be diſgraced by affording protection to a banditti who are enliſted into his Majeſty's ſervice for other purpoſes than that of butchering his ſubjects.

ST. VINCENT, *July* 1.

From Dominica we hear, that there has been lately very great diſputes between the Council and Aſſembly of that iſland, relative to a bill for laying a duty of four and a half per cent. on the produce; inſomuch that the Council ſent a meſſage to the Aſſembly, that they had unanimouſly come to a reſolution to do no farther buſineſs with their Houſe; in conſequence of which the Aſſembly addreſſed his Excellency Governor Shirley requeſting him to ſuſpend the Members of his Majeſty's Council, diſſolve the Houſe of Aſſembly, or adopt ſuch other remedy for the evils complained of, as his Excellency ſhould think meet. Accordingly, the 15th of June, his Excellency by meſſage, required the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly in the Council Chamber, and, addreſſing both Houſes, lamented that inſtead of putting an end to the ſeſſion with a ſpeech conveying ſuch an applauſe as proceedings diſtinguiſhed for wiſdom and utility could merit, that ſuch heats and animoſities had been introduced as ſeemed to make a reconciliation between both Houſes impracticable, and a diſſolution of the Aſſembly unavoidably neceſſary. He conſoled himſelf that no endeavours had been unemployed by him to obviate ſuch a ſtep, though he was ſorry to ſay they had not had the deſired effect: He aſſured the Houſe of Aſſembly that from the experience he had had of their ready attendance on public buſineſs it was with great reluctance he diſſolved their Houſe; but had the ſatiſfaction to think that it was one amongſt the number of thoſe expedients they themſelves had pointed out for the eaſe and tranquility of the Colony.

WATERTOWN, July 24.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 1, 1775.

" The intelligence by Capt. Darby of the defeat of General Gage's men, under Lord Percy, by the Americans, on the 19th of April laſt, has given very general pleaſure here, as the news papers will teſtify. 'Tis not with certainty that one can ſpeak of the diſpoſition of people in England with reſpect to the conteſt with America, tho' we are clear that the friends of America increaſe every day, particularly ſince the above intelligence.

" It is believed the Miniſters have not as yet formed any plan in conſequence of the action of April 19. They are in total confuſion and conſternation and wait for G. Gage's diſpatches by the---, Captain Brown. The talk of the day is that more troops and ſhips are to be ſent immediately; but this it is thought cannot be done without calling the Parliament to raiſe more money; if it ſhould be attempted, much diſturbance may be expected in England."

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight embarked from Dorcheſter-Neck, Col. Greaton, with 96 men in ten whale boats for Long Iſland, in order to remove from thence ſome ſtock and hay; in his way he was fired upon by the men of war lying near ſaid Iſland, but notwithſtanding the very heavy fire from the ſhips, he proceeded, when not finding any ſtock on the Iſland, he fired the Barns, in which was a quantity of hay, he not being able to remove it; as he perceived ſeveral barges, cutters, and an armed ſchooner coming upon him, having executed his deſigns, ſo far as to deprive our enemy of the advantage they might receive from the hay, &c. which he deſtroyed, he retreated; and when on board he found himſelf again beſet by the ſavage enemy, who perhaps would have taken ſome of the hindermoſt boats, had it not been for the good conduct of the commander, and a party from Squantum, poſted on the ſhore, who by a warm fire drove off the enemy; they killed one of our men on the ſhore, and it is aſſerted by one in a boat that there were two of the enemy killed. The houſe catched fire from the barns and were conſumed.

Since our laſt Major Voſe and Major Loring have returned from Nantaſket, and brought off about 1000 buſhels of barley, which they cut. After they had ſecured the barley and ſtraw, they went and burned the Light-Houſe, took three boats with four men belonging to Boſton, who were a fiſhing; brought off three caſks of oil, and about 50lb. of powder from the Light-Houſe; they then burnt the barn and hay upon the Brewſters.—Notwithſtanding an almoſt inceſſant fire from the men of war and tenders, we had only two men ſlightly wounded.

NEW-PORT, (Rhode-Iſland) *July* 14.

From laſt Tueſday about two o'clock till near the ſame hour the next day, this town was threatened to be fired upon from the three ſhips of war in this barbour, viz. the Roſe, Captain Wallace, the Swan, Captain Ayſcough, the King-fiſher, Captain Montague, and alſo a Tender: For which purpoſe theſe ſhips were brought cloſe in with the north weſt part of the town on Tueſday towards night; their tomkins were immediately taken out, and all the apparent preparations made for cannonading the town, which greatly terrified the women and children, eſpecially thoſe women who were with child. In the evening lanthorns and men were placed at the guns, and the moſt hoſtile appearance kept up, which it was poſſible for them to exhibit, and many women and children were running about, wringing their hands, and crying in the greateſt diſtreſs.—About half paſt nine at night, a cannon was diſcharged from the Roſe, when the women really thought the firing on the town was begun, many of whom fainted away, and went into fits, and a number we are told, abſolutely miſcarried by the fright.—However, this gun was loaded with powder only, and the men of war gave out to a number of perſons, whom they had ſtopped coming down the river, that they ſhould not beat the town down till next morning, when they would certainly do it.—In the morning the like terrific ſcene was opened by firing another cannon, and ſeizing on four ferry boats, one paſſage boat, with a number of paſſengers, and two wood ſloops; the Swan moved down towards the ſouth part of the town where ſhe anchored, with her guns pointing diagonally acroſs the wharffs, ſo as to rake from thence up to the Parade and Court-houſe; here again all the tomkins were out, quantities of tar and other inflamatory and combuſtible matter were put into the ferry boats, in order, as was ſaid, with horrid curſing and damning, to ſet on fire, and ſend into the town to burn it, as a more expeditious way of deſtroying the town than by cannon only.

At the ſame time that theſe boats were to be ſent into the town, a number of men were to be landed at the ſouth end, to ſet fire to that part. Thus the moſt warlike and hoſtile parade was kept up to the higheſt degree, till near two o'clock on Wedneſday; when all at once the boats were diſcharged, the ſhips weighed anchor and ſtood up the river.——The ſame evening the Roſe got aſhore on the north part of this iſland; but by taking out her guns, &c. ſhe was got off, and the next day they all came down again to their old ſtation.

We know not of even the ſhadow of a juſt reaſon for the above inhuman conduct; if the Captains of ſaid ſhips have any reaſons to offer, we ſhould be very glad to publiſh them to the word. The ſtory about two of the Swan's men being ſeized by a mob in this town, gagged, carried to Briſtol goal, &c. had it not been abſolutely diſproved, would have been a moſt wretched pretext for firing on a defenceleſs town, in which there were not leſs than 6000 *women and children.——This ſtory we hope to publiſh more at large, when we can obtain the letters which paſſed, and the affidavits which were taken, concerning the ſame.*

N. B. It muſt have been well known to the Commanders of thoſe ſhips, that there was not a ſingle cannon in this town mounted for its defence

The above three ſhips and tender are this morning going out, ſuppoſed on a cruize.

NEW-YORK, *July* 31.

Captain Miller arrived at St. Euſtatia from Amſterdam, a few days before Capt. Shaw ſailed, and aſſured him that the States of Holland were buſy in equipping a fleet of 32 ſail of the line, that 8 of them were ready for the ſea before he ſailed, and it was ſuppoſed they intended to act againſt the Spaniards; that all the Captains of the Dutch ſhips in the different ports of the Weſt-Indies had orders to make the beſt of their way home, and to be vigilant on their voyage.

Captain Lowndes from Dominica, and Capt. Hodge, from St. Kitts, confirm the accounts of the diſturbances in England, with this addition, that a ſhip had arrived at St. Euſtatia, from Amſterdam, with the ſame news; that the French at Martinico were ſo apprehenſive of a rupture with Great-Britain, that they were purchaſing all the ſmall veſſels they could get, in order to fit them out as privateers; that the inhabitants of Barbadoes, &c. had refuſed ſelling any proviſion to the French, neither would they purchaſe any more new negroes, leſt they ſhould not be able to find them proviſions, thoſe they had already being in danger of ſtarving.

On the 29th ult. Capt. Shaw arrived here in 12 days from St. Euſtatia, and informs us, that a brig arrived at St. Kitts the 15th inſt., in a ſhort paſſage from Cork, and brought accounts from England as late as the 27th of May, of the ſailing of the Spaniſh armada of 500 ſail of tranſports, 8 ſhips of the line, 3 frigates and 3 fire-ſhips, with 18,000 foot, and a 1000 horſe, and that they were ſeen ſtanding to the weſtward, but their deſtination not known; that advices had been received from Gibraltar, both in England and France, that the Spaniards had actually commenced hoſtilities in Portugal; and that a large Spaniſh fleet was ſeen paſſing between Grenada and Trinidada, about 15 days ago.

From good authority we learn, that the French in the Weſt India iſlands intend to fit out ſeveral fiſhing veſſels for the banks of Newfoundland, which in all probability may cut out work for ſome of our Engliſh men of war.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 3.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, July 10.

" A veſſel in five weeks from London, informs us, that the arrival of the provincial expreſs from Salem, had occaſioned much tumult in that city, and affected the ſtocks ſo much that in four days they fell ten per cent."

We hear from Boſton, Gen. Howe (who is on Bunker's hill) has promiſed Gen. Gage, to attack and *carry* the provincial's lines, provided he will ſend him from Boſton a reinforcement of 30,000 men, for he thinks leſs will not do.

Laſt night arrived here a gentleman from Virginia, who informs, that the Provincial convention had ſtopped all exports (except tobacco) from the 5th inſt. that Lord Dunmore had ſeized a ſhip; and 900l. out of one the cuſtom-houſes for his own uſe; that thereupon the people had ſeized all the money in the cuſtom-houſe, treaſury, &c.

Extract of a letter from London, May 31, 1775.

" I cannot let Capt. Hazlewood depart without ſketching a few lines to you. You will find by the papers, that we have received an account from Salem of the defeat of Col. Smith, and the precipitate retreat of Lord Percy, by the animated reſiſtance of the brave Boſtonians. This intelligence, ſo contrary to the expectations of government, who have daily announced the Americans cowards, has pannick-ſtruck adminiſtration, and their tory dependants, and has exhilirated the ſpirits of the ſons of America in this metropolis, and the friends to freedom, in the moſt exalted manner. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the ſhame and vexation which are viſibly depicted in the countenauces of North and his tyrannical abettors. They are conſtrained to acknowledge, that the regulars began the attack, and equally forced to admit the intrepidity of our countrymen.—But what alarms them moſt, is, the expectation of hourly receiving advice of the whole of General Gage's army being cut off, or meanly ſheltering themſelves on board the men of war, or in the caſtle.—God grant their total extirpation. Government has not yet received any diſpatches from the General.—She has craved a ſuſpenſion of animadverſions on the news, until ſhe can refute, or is compelled to authenticate it: in the mean time ſtocks have had a ſhock: and the people every where denounce vengeance againſt *Bute, Mansfield, North, Sandwich*, and their ignominious adherents. I impatiently wait the next intelligence—as I have no doubt we ſhall hear of further ſignificant manifeſtations of American prowefs, founded in that principle which God and their right will inſpire them with."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, July 21, 1775.

" We have been in a ſtate of perfect quiet for theſe ſeveral days; both armies are ſo well intrenched, that they may look with confidence at each other. Dr. Winſhip, who attended the ſick and wounded after the battle at Charleſtown, and lived in the ſame houſe with the commanding officer of the marines, has given us a preciſe account of the number of the killed and wounded on the ſide of the enemy:—He aſſures us we may depend on its being more nor leſs than 1043—of whom 300 fell on the field or died in a few hours—many of the wounded have ſince died through confinement to ſalt proviſions. General Gage exerciſes a moſt uncommon ſeverity over thoſe inhabitants of Boſton, whom he diſtruſts and detains. Beef of the moſt miſerable kind is eagerly bought up at one ſhilling ſterling per pound—Fiſh they have in general plenty, but all accounts agree in a great mortality in their army by fevers and fluxes.—On our ſide, we are amply provided with freſh and ſalt proviſions, and all manner of vegetables; the army in high ſpirits, and eager to retrieve the honor they loſt on Bunker's Hill."

Extract of a letter from Braintree, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, July 16, 1775.

" I am much ſurprized that you have not been more accurately informed of what paſſes in the camps; as to intelligence from Boſton, it is but ſeldom we are able to collect any that may be relied on, and to repeat the vague flying rumours would be endleſs.—I heard yeſterday by one Mr. Rolſton, a gold-ſmith, who got out from Boſton in a fiſhing ſchooner, that their diſtreſs encreaſes upon them faſt, their beef is ſpent, their malt and cyder all gone; all the freſh proviſion they can procure, they are obliged to give to the ſick and wounded; that thirteen of our men who were in gaol and were wounded at Charleſtown are dead, that no man dared to be ſeen talking to his friend in the ſtreet; that they are obliged to be within every evening at ten o'clock according to martial law, nor can any inhabitant walk the ſtreet after that time without a paſs from Gage; that Gage has ordered all the melaſſes to be diſtilled into rum for the ſoldiers; that he has taken away all licences for ſelling of liquors and given them to his creatures; that he has iſſued an order that no one elſe ſhall ſell under a penalty of 10l. that the ſpirit which prevails among the ſoldiers is that of malice and revenge; that there is no true courage to be obſerved among them; that their duty is hard, always holding themſelves in readineſs for an attack, which they are in continual fear of; that Dr. Elliot was not on board of a man of war as was reported.—Mr. Lovel and Leach, with many others are certainly in gaol; that laſt week a poor milch cow was killed in town and ſold for a ſhilling ſterling a pound;—that the tranſports from Ireland and New-York arrived laſt week, but every additional man adds to their diſtreſs."

From Bermuda we learn, that the inhabitants of that iſland are greatly alarmed at the preſent ſituation of public affairs, being under the moſt diſmal apprehenſions of ſtarving; that they had paſſed a law to prevent proviſions being ſent off the iſland, and were about to diſpatch a veſſel for this place to requeſt the Hon. Continental Congreſs to take their caſe into the moſt ſerious conſideration.

Extract of a letter from Watertown, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, July 20, 1775.

" Our new aſſembly met yeſterday, and only choſe a Speaker and Clerk.——I ſhall now endeavour to inform you what has happened in the military way ſince my laſt.——The attempt on Long Iſland; the taking off all the ſtock, and afterwards returning to burn the buildings, &c. (which you will have in the papers) was certainly a bold intrepid manœuvre, and as ſuch aſtoniſhed our enemies; the barges full of armed men were afraid to attack our whale boats at a proper diſtance and the armed veſſels, either agitated by fear or deſtitute of judgment, did it without execution.—The next thing that took place, was the poſſeſſing and fortifying a poſt by Brown's houſe on Neck near their lines: This has been effected with the loſs of only one man, and he not employed there, though they worked in open ſight of them, and expoſed to an inceſſant fire from their cannon, which our people treated with the extremeſt contempt, not ſo much as leaving their work or firing a ſhot. No general movement has taken place; there was an appearance of one the day before yeſterday on the Roxbury ſide, but they diſappointed General Thomas who commands there, and made an excellent diſpoſition to receive them.—Roxbury is amazingly ſtrong; I believe it would puzzle 10,000 troops to go through it, I mean of the beſt in the world. I am juſt told that our boats have this day been to the light-houſe, and burnt it in ſpite of the firing from the men of war and a number of boats. I hear it was executed by 300 Rhode-Iſlanders without any loſs. It is ſaid they are more afraid of our whale boats than we are of their men of war; and a few armed veſſels, I am well convinced, would produce great conſequences.—Captain Darby, who went to England with the account of the battle of the 19th of April, returned two days ago: He was there eight days, and came away before Gage's packet arrived.—He ſays trade and the ſtocks were amazingly affected in that ſhort time.—Lord Dartmouth ſent for him three times, but refuſed to go, and when he threatened him, he decamped, got on board, and came off without entering or clearing.—By a letter from London by him, I fancy Gage is to expect no reinforcement this fall. The troops are very ſickly in Boſton, and greatly reduced."

Extract of a letter from an Officer now in Boſton, dated at Plymouth, March 28, 1775.

" *Our regiment is now under orders for Ireland; before this, I dare ſay, you have altered your opinion both of Lord North and his meaſures: I never was ſo violently incenſed againſt him as at preſent. Moſt of the honeſt and independent men of Great-Britain are in the oppoſition; and God knows they are but a few: The influence of treaſury and civil liſt bear down all before them; and I fear, will cruſh America by their weight; and ſo corrupt is the preſent Houſe of Commons, that I verily believe, were Lord North a profeſſed Atheiſt, that he might, with the civil liſt in the one hand, and the treaſury in the other, have a bill paſſed the Houſe to make every ſpecies of religion treaſon or rebellion; and that the Biſhops in the other Houſe would readily concur in the meaſure, provided they were to have doucours equivaleut to their preſent benefices.——I do not know how it happens, but I feel myſelf much intereſted in the welfare of America; probably becauſe they are ſtruggling there for that freedom we ſeem to have given up on this ſide the Atlantic.*"

Capt. Spain, the 4th of June, below the Holms, in Baiſtol channel, ſpoke the ſhip Liberty, Capt. Thompſon, from Baltimore for Briſtol; and in lat. 39, 6. *long.* 17, 40, *he ſpoke the brig James, Capt. Smith, from Baltimore for Liſbon, out* 27 *days.*

In Committee, Queen-Anne's Connty, June 19, 1775.

WHEREAS *the buſineſs of this Committee has been and is likely to be rendered very tedious and troubleſome, by enquiries into the circumſtances of goods, which have been, and may be imported into this county, from other provinces and counties, as well with the time of their importation into* America, *as to the prime coſt thereof.*

Reſolved, *That we will not, and that no perſon of this county ought to deal with any merchant or other vender of goods, hereafter to be brought within this county, until the ſaid merchant or vender ſhall have produced to ſome one or more of the Committee of this county, a* certificate *from the* Chairman *of the Committee of the place from whence the ſaid goods ſhall be brought, that they have been imported into* America *agreeable to the rules of the* Continental Congreſs; *and alſo an invoice of the prime coſt of ſuch goods, atteſted by the* Chairman *aforeſaid, or ſome other* diſintereſted Member *of that Committee in order that this Committeemay be enabled to procure a conformity to a reſolve of the* Provincial Convention *reſpecting the advanceon goods.*

By Order of the Committee,
EDWARD DOWNS, jun. Clk.

VOL. IV.

NUMB. 199.

DUNLAP's

Pennſylvania Packet,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread	*lb. oz.*	*Midd. do.*	*lb. oz.*	*Rye do.*	*lb. oz.*
1d. loaf is	0 7½	1d. loaf is	0 8½	1d. loaf is	0 11
2d. ditto,	0 14¾	2d. ditto,	1 ¾	2d. ditto,	1 6¼
4d. ditto,	1 13½	4d. ditto,	2 1½	4d. ditto,	2 12½
8d. ditto,	3 11	8d. ditto,	4 3	8d. ditto,	5 9
12d. ditto,	5 8½	12d. ditto,	6 4½	12d. ditto,	8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1775.

FOR CORK,

The BRIGANTINE
PEACE,
DAVID CAMPBELL,
MASTER;

EXPECTED to ſail in about ten days from this date. For paſſage apply to WILLIAM PATTERSON, or the ſaid maſter on board the veſſel, at Mr. George Graham's wharf, near South-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN HART,
At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worſted damaſks, everlaſtings, durants, tammies, ſhalloons, velverets, checks, ſilk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky ſtripes, pluſh, emboſſed flannels, broadcloths, foreſt cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, ſtuff ſhoes, white Ruſſia ſheetings, ribbonds, ſilk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and ſilver laced hats, ſilver and China handle knives and forks, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private ſale are received at ſaid Store, and ſold for caſh only.

TO BE SOLD BY
DAVID SPROAT,

CHOICE muſcovado ſugar; Jamaica ſpirit; excellent red Port and Sherry wines, in bottles; Carolina tar, and pink-root; ſhips babouſes; low priced broadcloths, well aſſorted; mens and womens ſhoes; channelled pumps; mens knit ribbed worſted ſtockings; a few fine damaſk table-cloths, very large; fine linens; Scotch threads and carpets; and an aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.

Juſt Publiſhed, and ready to be delivered,
Printed and ſold by R. AITKEN, Printer and Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North-America; on fine paper, and a beautiful new type, enriched with twelve uſeful plates of the manœuvres.

Price Six Shillings and Six Pence bound. A few copies on a ſuperfine paper, at One Dollar. (The London edition being Ten Shillings bound.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR OFFICERS detached in the FIELD:

Containing, a SCHEME for forming a CORPS of a PARTISAN.

Illuſtrated with twelve copper-plates of the Manœuvres neceſſary in carrying on the *Petite Guerre.*

BY ROGER STEVENSON, Eſq;

To the PUBLIC.

THOUGH we have numberleſs treatiſes on military ſubjects, it has always been regretted that none of the authors have deſcended lower than to inſtruct Generals in the operations of armies, excepting thoſe who confine themſelves to the duties of the parade and garriſon; ſo that inferior officers have had no ſource from whence they could derive inſtruction on the duties of their ſphere in the field, even though they may have ranſacked all the military writers from Vegetius to our books of diſcipline. The inſtructions on the ſublime parts of war are perfect, none however but General Officers have occaſion to conſult them for any purpoſe but ſpeculation, while the art of carrying on the *Petite Guerre*, and fortifying leſſer poſts in the field, which is the buſineſs of every rank, has remained unheeded, as if unworthy the notice of military writers.

Every one knows of what importance even the ſmalleſt detachments are to an army, and muſt be ſenſible that if they happen to be commanded by officers who are ignorant of their duty, they can neither expect to procure advantage to the army, or honour to themſelves: but as it is only on occaſion of being employed in commanding ſmall detachments, that inferior officers can hope to ſignalize themſelves, the knowledge of this particular branch is an object the moſt worthy of their ſtudy and regard.

If to the ſcience of poſts be added the manœuvres of the partiſan in ſecret marches; occupying, defending or attacking poſts; reconnoitring countries or the enemy; placing of ambuſcades; purſuits or retreats, &c. the whole method of carrying on the *Petite Guerre* will be known; and this it is the intention of the following eſſay to explain.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,
By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by
JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon immediately, either for the ſummer ſeaſon, or till the 1ſt of April next,

THAT handſome Dwelling-houſe lately occupied by his Excellency Governor Franklin, ſituated upon the banks of the Delaware, in Burlington, which affords a moſt delightful proſpect of the river, and commands a view of all the veſſels paſſing and repaſſing: It is three ſtories high, with four rooms upon a floor, has a large yard, and two gardens well ſtocked with all manner of garden ſtuff, as alſo a ſmall lot for paſture: There are likewiſe, a good pump with very fine water, a coach-houſe, chair-houſe and ſtable for four horſes, beſides a kitchen, waſh-houſe and laundry, with good ſtore rooms over each: The whole to be let very reaſonable. Any family inclined to treat for the ſame, may be informed of the terms by applying to the Printer, or on the premiſes.

The Furniture is alſo to be diſpoſed of, if wanted; likewiſe a very handſome new chair made by Mr. Williamſon, of Elizabeth Town, and one of the beſt Chair Horſes in the province, he is fifteen hands high, and will trot ten miles an hour in the chair. § 2

WAS taken up and committed to the gaol of Cumberland County, on the firſt of this inſtant (Auguſt) by the ſubſcriber, a certain JAMES BENNETT. Whoever has any demands againſt the ſaid BENNETT, may find him by applying to ROBERT SAMPLE, Gaoler, at Carliſle.

AQUILLA WHITE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, two Iriſh ſervant men, by trade bricklayers; one named SAMUEL NEAL, a ſhort well ſet fellow, has a rock in his walk, five feet five or ſix inches high, very dark complexion, with black hair tied; had on a mixed brown and white cloth coattee, ſtriped ſilk waiſtcoat, buckſkin breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, new ſhoes and round pinchbeck buckles, and took with him ſundry other cloaths, and a maſon's trowel. The other named JOHN O'NEAL, a well ſet fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, a fair complexion and ſhort brown hair, has a very bad look, and when talking to any one is generally playing with his fingers about his breaſt; had on a light blue cloth coat and veſt, dark blue pluſh breeches lined with red flannel, though it is probable he may wear trowſers, as he took ſome other cloaths with him. The evening before he went off he took up three pounds, five yards of check, and two pair of coarſe white thread ſtockings, in the ſubſcriber's name; he alſo took a gun with him. They were ſeen on the Old York road, fifteen miles from this city. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them, with reaſonable charges, paid by

EDWARD M'KEAGGAN.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off at their peril.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad named JOHN PERRY, by trade a rope-maker, eighteen or nineteen years of age, near five feet five inches high, has a fair complexion; had on a ranger's frock, and took with him a gun. He was ſeen on the Old York road, fifteen miles from this city. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD TITTERMARY.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Anti Eatem Furnace, in Frederick County, Maryland, two indented Iriſh ſervants, viz. JAMES MARR, a ſtout fellow, five feet nine or ten inches high, about 29 years of age, ſhort black curled hair; had on a blue jacket, check ſhirt, oznabrigs trowſers, and half worn ſhoes.—JAMES WALKER, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, blind of one eye, with a large fleſh mark on both cheeks and round his chin, ſhort gray hair, and cloathed much as above. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS for each if twenty miles from home, or the above Reward if above forty miles, paid by

*6 DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES and Co.

Talbot County, Auguſt 2, 1775.

RANAWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN SCOTT, a ſquare well made fellow, about five feet four inches high, a good complexion, ſomething ſunburnt, wears his own brown ſtraight hair; took with him a blue cloth coat with a red pluſh cape, a good ſcarlet knit jacket with callimanco back, old buckſkin breeches, a pair of double channelled pumps capped at each toe, but may change his cloaths, as he ſtole a very good dark claret coloured coat with yellow buttons; he is a very artful ſcoundrel. Alſo a white woman, ſomething taller than the fellow, of a very dark complexion, a ring-worm on her upper lip, a ſmall ſcar on one cheek; ſhe has left behind a mulatto baſtard, for having which ſhe is bound to appear next court: It is probable they will paſs for man and wife. TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each if taken in the county, and FORTY SHILLINGS each if taken fifty miles from home, will be paid by

WILLIAM BORDLEY, and
WOOLMAN GIBSON the 3d.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Cryder, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch ſtreet, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 40 feet, bounded by ground of John Kidd, and others; late the eſtate of John Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Leonard Melchior, in Second-ſtreet, all that commodious meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, now in tenure of Mr. Jacob Winey, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth about 220 feet, bounded by ground now or late of Jonas Smith, and others; late the eſtate of William Cliffton; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Baltimore, July 16, 1775.

THE partnerſhip between JOHN WILSON, JAMES CHRISTIE, junior, and ROBERT CHRISTIE, junior, under the firm of JOHN WILSON and Co. is diſſolved, and the buſineſs now carried on as formerly by John Wilſon and Robert Chriſtie, jun. at Rock Run in Harford County; they have purchaſed James Chriſtie's ſhare of Goods on hand and outſtanding debts, and hope for their friends cuſtom as uſual. Thoſe who are indebted to the old co-partnerſhip are requeſted to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible to John Wilſon, who will receive country produce in diſcharge of the debts at market price. They now have on hand a variety of Goods, and have juſt received a quantity of Coarſe Salt, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms by

JOHN WILSON, and
ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR.
In Front-ſtreet, and by the other printers in Philadelphia: Alſo by Matthias Slough and Francis Bailey, at Lancaſter; Mr. Hugh Gaine, in New-York, and by Mr. Robert Wells, in Charleſtown, South-Carolina,

A SERMON on the preſent ſituation of American Affairs; preached in Chriſt Church, June 23d, 1775, at the requeſt of the officers of the Third Battalion of the city of Philadelphia and diſtrict of Southwark; by WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the College in that city. Price *Nine-pence* the ſingle ſermon, *Six Shillings* by the dozen, or *Six Dollars* by the hundred, for ſuch perſons as may deſire to diſtribute them among the Military Aſſociators.

Alſo juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by ſaid JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,—Sentiments of a Foreigner, on the diſputes of Great-Britain with America. Tranſlated from the French.

Venit ſumma dies et ineluctabile tempus. VIRG.

TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT HARDIE,
At his houſe in SPRUCE-STREET,

MOROCCO leather, oil cloth, and ſilk umbrelloes; mens, womens and boys white leather gloves; Barcelona handkerchiefs; pound pins, &c. &c.

To be RENTED, a commodious three-ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and lot of ground, chair-houſe, ſtable, hay-loft, ſtable-yard, a pump before the kitchen door, a garden, very fit for a private gentleman and family, ſituate in Southwark, to the ſouthward of the Play-houſe, at the entrance of the Paſſyunk Road. For particulars enquire as above. †

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RANAWAY on Wedneſday the 21ſt of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell Townſhip, Cumberland County, an Iriſh ſervant man named GEORGE GEE, about five feet two or three inches high, and about eighteen or nineteen years of age, ſomewhat freckled, ſhort brown hair, ſpeaks with the broague upon his tongue, the fore finger of his right hand cut off at the middle joint; had on and took with him, a fine hat half worn, a brown home-made cloth coat with yellow buttons and green lining not much worn, a blue jacket and two ſhirts half worn, one pair of ſtriped cotton drawers partly new, one pair of blue and white ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes with plated buckles in them; all theſe much too big for him: He took a leather pocket-book with ſome money in it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if out of the county, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of the province the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS M'NAGHTEN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY about the 20th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, RICHARD BUTS, a mulatto man, about twenty-eight years of age, ſix feet high, and very luſty, ſlow of ſpeech, has a heavy look, with either a ſlit in one ear or a piece cut off; had on an oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, fearnought jacket, with an old hat and ſhoes; he plays on the violin. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about the neighbourhood. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to Mr. WHITEHEAD, overſeer of the Work-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

THOMAS CASDORP.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the premiſes, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at One o'clock in the afternoon, if the weather be fair, if not, the next fair day,

A CERTAIN lot or piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, near the Germantown Road, on the roads leading to the Falls of Schuylkill. The ſaid lot, fronting on two roads, three miles and a half from the Court-houſe of the city of Philadelphia, contains five acres and an half; there is on the ſame a piece of good meadow ground, and more may be eaſily made if wanted. The whole is under a good new poſt and rail fence; and there is on the premiſes a quantity of the beſt fruit trees of different kinds, with a young nurſery of trees. It is a fine ſituation for a country ſeat, the middle part lying high and very pleaſant, and in a good neighbourhood.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes, and know the terms.

§ 2 WILLIAM WILL.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at Ninian Beall's, on Monday, the 21ſt day of Auguſt inſt.

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are four plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two mill ſeats: The purchaſer or purchaſers to have immediate poſſeſſion, on giving bond with approved ſecurity payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry intereſt from the date of the bond if not punctually diſcharged at or upon the aforeſaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots ſuitable to the purchaſers. Any perſon that has a deſire to view the land may apply to NINIAN BEALL.

CHARLES BEALL.

Somerſet County, Auguſt 2, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſale of the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of the Right Honorable William, Earl of Stirling, within my bailiwick, have been often adjourned for want of buyers; and the ſale of the Goods and Chattels is now fixed for Thurſday the 31ſt day of Auguſt inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and that of the Lands for the 4th day of October next, the vendue to be held on the premiſes: Theſe are therefore to notify the Public, that the ſales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day, until the executions I have in my hands are ſatisfied.—The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of ſale.

ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

PAUL FOOKS,
NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLICK for the French and Spaniſh languages, Profeſſor in the College of this city and ſworn Interpreter for the ſame,

GIVES Notice that he has removed his Office from Second-ſtreet into Arch-ſtreet, at the houſe in which Mrs. Peel lately lived, oppoſite the gate of Chriſt Church Burying-ground, where he continues to draw and tranſlate French and Spaniſh writings, as powers of attorney, contracts, accompts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the forms and uſages of the reſpective countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh languages in the greateſt purity and elegance, at his houſe morning and evening, and at the College at eleven o'clock as uſual.

Bucks County, July 22, 1775.

MADE his eſcape from Newtown Gaol, JOHN MONDAY, born in Ireland, has been well known in Philadelphia for ſome years paſt; he is a well made fellow, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and wore his own hair.

Alſo broke out of Gaol, three run-away ſervants, viz. JOHN LEE, an Engliſhman, about 30 years of age; had on when he went away, a red jacket, black knit breeches, thread ſtockings, half worn pumps and plated buckles: a gun-ſmith by trade. JAMES MUTRY, born in Ireland, about twenty-one years of age, and about five feet ſix inches high; had on a dark brown coat, white trowſers and old ſhoes: a blackſmith by trade. JOHN MONAGHAN, an Iriſhman, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet three or four inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair tied behind; had on a blue coat and trowſers, and old ſhoes. FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward for Monday, and TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each of the other three, will be paid for ſecuring them in any of his Majeſty's gaols ſo that they may be had again, and reaſonable charges if brought to Newtown gaol, by

† SOLOMON PARKS.

THE Subſcribers having opened a VENDUE STORE, at the corner of South and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, for the ſale of Merchandize, &c. hope for the encouragement of the Public, and their friends in particular, as they intend paying the cloſeſt attention to their buſineſs, and hope to render ſatisfactory ſales to their employers. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them in this way ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

MOORE AND ROWAN.

N. B. Goods received at ſaid ſtore at any time for ſale.—A ſet of Chocolate Works to be ſold at private ſale. †

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM SHIPPIN, COOPER,
On the lower ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf,

A QUANTITY of SHAD and HERRINGS, put up in the beſt manner for family uſe, in barrels and half barrels.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

YOU muſt know that by trade I am a Weaver, and (like many others of my trade) am very poor; for what with the unhappy diviſions of the mother country and her colonies, and the diſlike that ſome have for Engliſh, while at the ſame time they are exceeding fond of French ſilks and printed linens, has brought our trade into ſuch a declenſion, that (to ſpeak in our own term) we may walk a new pair of ſhoes off our feet, without having the good fortune to meet with a loom's work of Perſian, which in time paſt every man would have deſpiſed; but now the moſt of us would be glad to have even ſuch a mean employ as this; for, Sir, you know half a loaf of bread is better than none at all.

Now, Sir, through this decay of trade, I and my family have been brought into ſome diſtreſs; and finding that we were likely to be brought into much greater, yea even to the want of the common neceſſaries of this life, I began to think of taking ſuch meaſures as ſhould ſupport me under theſe afflicting circumſtances; and among other methods that I then thought of, was, that I would read my bible (though before this it had laid by ſo long, and was ſo covered with duſt, that you might have wrote on it whatever you pleaſed) for having remembered to have read or heard, that "*Man ſhould not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of GOD*:" This encouraged me to read on, in order to hear what God ſhould farther ſay to ſuch an afflicted creature as I was.

Well, Sir, you muſt know I read the third chapter of the book of Exodus, where I found God took notice of the afflictions of the Iſraelites, and that he had promiſed to (and actually did) deliver them out of them all. I alſo read the hundred and nineteenth Pſalm, where I found David, who had been delivered out of afflictions, ſaid, "*'t's good for me that I have been afflicted.*" Theſe and ſuch like texts of Scripture I met with, and which I thought were quite ſuitable to my unhappy condition, which muſt encouraged me to go on reading that old antiquated book (called the bible) till at length I came to the 12th chapter of the firſt book of Kings, which indeed cauſed me to muſe a good deal, and to read it over again and again, till at laſt I underſtood it in the following manner.

Rehoboam was the ſon of Solomon, and Solomon, his father, now being dead, he was brought to the throne of Iſrael; but it ſeems that Solomon, in his life time, had in ſome particular oppreſſed the people, which cauſed them to complain; and now they thinking that (as they had a new King come to the throne) he would hear their complaints, and redreſs their grievances, humbly petitioned him to remove the heavy yoke of bondage from them, which his father had put upon them, that they might again enjoy their former rights and privileges.

Now we are told that Rehoboam took three days to conſider of this matter, that he might know what anſwer he ſhould return to the people, and the people as quietly waited for the anſwer. Well, he conſulted with the old men that waited upon his father, to hear how they would adviſe him to anſwer them; and they being his real friends and well-wiſhers adviſed him to ſpeak lovingly, tenderly and affectionately to the people; and they alſo told him the dreadful conſequences that would naturally follow if he did not; the people would not continue with him; and if he had harkened to them, and took their advice, it had been better for him; for practice makes perfect, and experience is the beſt ſchool-maſter. Theſe were old men, and conſequently had ſeen, and heard, and underſtood much, and therefore were able to teach him much. But it was his misfortune not to know how to manage a nation or people, and at the ſame time too obſtinate to be taught. But as the proverb is, "obſtinate people ſeldom want for woe," and thus it happened with him. Now having refuſed the counſel of the old men, he went to the young men that were brought up with him, and ſaid to them, "*What counſel give ye that we 'may anſwer this people?*' And they ſeemed to have their anſwer ready; an anſwer that juſt ſuited his curſed will. And this is what they bade him ſpeak unto the people:

'*My little finger ſhall be thicker than my father's 'loins; for whereas my father did load you with a 'yoke, I will add to your yoke. My father hath 'chaſtiſed you with whips, but I will chaſtiſe you 'with Scorpions.*' So the King took their advice, and ſpake roughly to the people, though he had cauſe enough to be ſorry for it afterwards. Thus you ſee what a comfortable anſwer they (who had ſo humbly petitioned for their liberty, and had promiſed upon the enjoyment of it to be his faithful ſubjects) received from their Sovereign.

But let us take a view of what follows—'*When 'Iſrael ſaw that the King harkened not unto them, 'the people anſwered the King, ſaying, What portion 'have we in David? Neither have we inheritance 'in the ſon of Jeſſe. To your tents, O Iſrael, now 'ſee to thine own houſe, David; ſo Iſrael departed 'unto their tents.*'——Here we ſee how bold and reſolute they were in their revolt; they highly reſented the provocation that Rehoboam had given. But notwithſtanding this, Rehoboam was reſolved the tax he would have, (for I ſhould have obſerved that this yoke that the people complained of was a tribute or tax which King Solomon had laid on them, and which they were now deſirous ſhould be taken off; but he (that is Rehoboam) was reſolved he would have it, therefore he ſent Adoram his tax-gatherer, to gather it in; but I think he met with much worſe treatment than having a coat of tar and feathers; for the hiſtory informs us, that when the '*Iſraelites 'ſaw him, they ſtoned him with ſtones, that he died*;' and Rehoboam himſelf was glad to fly to Jeruſalem for ſhelter. O how did their fooliſh Prince go on from one extreme to another! He hectored and looked big when he thought all was his own, but ſneaked and looked mean when he ſaw himſelf in danger. But as he had the good fortune to quit ſafe to Jeruſalem, he now begins to conſult of ſome meaſures to be taken to humble this people, and bring them back again; and he is reſolved if he cannot do it by force of argument, he will do it by force of arms, (and many there were to ſet him forward in this, for ſome are exceeding fond of ſhedding blood) and accordingly he raiſed an army of an '*hundred and four ſcore thouſand choſen men to fight againſt Iſrael,*' to make them humble. But this attempt did not at all pleaſe the God of Iſrael, therefore he ſaid '*Ye ſhall not go up to fight againſt your brethren.*' Obſerve theſe were brethren that were thus going to fight againſt one another; and this thing did not pleaſe the Almighty, ſo he would not ſuffer it to be done, by which means much expence was ſaved, and many precious lives ſpared; but yet the kingdom was taken out of the hands of Rehoboam.

I ſhall not attempt in the leaſt degree to apply theſe things to any nation or people whatever, but ſhall leave it to be done by thoſe who have much more wiſdom and underſtanding in theſe things than I have; only whoever this coat may be found to fit, I would have the Gentleman put it on, and wear it as his own; and let him know that it was not only a weaver that wove it, but alſo cut it out, and made it up on purpoſe for him.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

A poor Weaver at Spitalfields.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

To the PRIME MINISTER.

YOU have now, my Lord, obtained the deſire of your heart; you have occaſioned the ſword to be unſheathed, and blood in abundance has been ſhed; your orders are obeyed, your wiſhes are accompliſhed. The prudence of General Gage would never have permitted HIM to attempt a maſſacre like that lately attempted at Concord. Long reſidence, an intimate knowledge of the diſpoſitions of the Americans, and a ſedulous attention to their manners and cuſtoms, theſe are ſome of the qualifications which rendered General Gage a fit perſon to command on the American expedition, and, until the orders to attempt a maſſacre were diſpatched, he, like another Fabius Maximus, aimed rather at conciliation.

As every ſentence which hath fell from your lips relative to America hath been treaſured up in the minds of the diſcerning part of mankind, you muſt not be ſurpriſed if your ſentiments are examined with attention, and commented on with ſeverity. As a private man I conceive your mind too contracted, your views too narrowed by confined abilities, to render your notions of any conſequence to the public; but as an official ſervant of Lord Bute's, an hint falling, though but at ſecond hand from your lips, will afford a clue to unravel the perplexed mazes of the favourite's meaſures.

It has been affirmed, that you have more than once expreſſed the utmoſt aſtoniſhment "that "General Gage ſhould ſo long have remained "in a ſtate of inactivity cooped up near Boſton, "as if the whole of his commiſſion extended to "garriſon a ſingle town in a rebellious province."

We are told from authority which courtiers may contemn, but which good men will acquieſce in, that the lips are prompt to deliver what the heart is moſt prone to conceive. This truth you have verified; out of the abundance of your heart you have ſpoken ſuch things as make humanity ſhudder, and reaſon ſtart back appalled. It is now, my Lord, plain to demonſtration, that the orders iſſued to Colonel ABERCROMBIE were ſanguinary: the pen of the miniſter who dictated them was dipped in blood. But how have theſe orders been executed? Have they failed of the deſired effect? Are there not quite ſo many human victims weltering in their gore, as your patrons behind the curtain could have wiſhed? A general maſſacre hath not enſued; the attempt has miſcarried; a defeat, inglorious to the arms of Britain, hath taken place; the KING's troops have been routed, and had they been headed by a monarch ſimilar to Charles the Firſt, perhaps both the leader and his banditti might have received the chaſtiſment due to their inſolence.

The Americans, who have deſignedly been repreſented to your Lordſhip as a parcel of cowards and poltroons, have given the KING's troops battle, and they have gained a victory over the REGULARS, of whom Lord Sandwich ſo much boaſts. This ſhould open your eyes, if they are not darkened like your intellectuals. You ſhould no longer give ear to thoſe who, to promote their intereſts, would embrue their hands in the blood of the unhappy Americans.

Blinded by principles of Jacobitiſm, and holding the maxims of liberty in abhorrence; callous to the ſublimer feelings, and meditating the deſtruction of a conſtitution which breathes the ſpirit of honourable equality, thirſting for blood, and deſirous of poſſeſſing eſtates acquired by forfeitures, you have ſacrificed the KING's troops by employing them on a diſhonourable expedition.—In atonement for this iniquitous act, the nation ought ſurely, my Lord, to receive ſome compenſation.—Let the nation be compenſated.—In return for ſacrificing the lives of better men, ſacrifice your own, and thus ſpare the executioner the trouble of poiſing the axe. Whenever the day of retribution comes, it will not come unadviſed, for you have long been forewarned of the conſequences. Perhaps you may diſregard them. You may confide in the protection of a maſter, who, if he ſpares you, he will violate every rule of diſtributive juſtice.

My Lord, whatever you may think, I firmly believe that the wrath of heaven awaits the man who proſtitutes the power delegated by the people to the purpoſe of enſlaving them. A curſory ſurvey of nature will teach us, that individuals are exalted above their fellows only for their general benefit. This is the caſe in politics; it is the ſame in philoſophy; Sir Iſaac Newton, Lord Chancellor Bacon, and many other celebrated favourites of heaven, were inſtructed by divine emanation for the benefit of mankind; every age produces ſome favourite of the Almighty; but, my Lord, the Creator hath given ſuch beings to the world for general benefit, for univerſal uſe, and they only to be admired in proportion as they promote the welfare of ſociety. You have heard, my Lord, to be ſure, of ſuch a thing as political virtue, but alaſs, how few poſſeſs the virtue of imitation!

My Lord, I beſeech you to peruſe Mr. Burke's ſpeech; peruſe it coolly without prejudice, diveſted of the ſpirit of oppoſition; throw aſide the miniſter and aſſume the man; let not obſtinacy preclude conviction, nor private conſiderations prevent public benefit. You have been accuſed of being the TUTORED miniſter of a concealed ſkulking favourite; ſome men have been ſo weak as to extenuate your criminality by admitting you to be thus tutored; it is, my Lord, on the contrary, an high aggravation of your guilt, and will be remembered in the day of your calamity; for he who errs from principle has ſome ſhadow of excuſe, but he who blindly follows the direction of another, becauſe advantages may reſult from his obedience, ſuch a man muſt be an atrocious offender.

I am far from believing you to be the tool ſuppoſed; I fancy the miſchief is all your own; yet, my Lord, if (as Sir Robert Cotton ſays) the people meaſure their obedience from the good received, ſure I am, that the people will alſo proportion their reſentment to the evil inflicted.

My good Lord of candour, the experiment of a tory miniſtry and the deſign of introducing the German ſyſtem you ſee will not do; be generous (as you cannot longer with ſafety be tyrannical) reſtore us and the Americans to thoſe rights we before enjoyed; let us not continue the ſcoff of nations; at leaſt be you prudent and ſave yourſelf, for be aſſured, that want of ſucceſs will either render you the devoted victim of your deluded maſter, or you will fall by the reſentment of the public; remember the fate of Strafford, and be wiſe; at leaſt if that is impoſſible, be yourſelf, and run-away from impending danger.

I.

⁂

LONDON, *June* 6.

YESTERDAY the Hon. Col. Carib Dalrymple ſet out an inſide paſſenger in the great coach for Portſmouth to embark for America; but is NOT appointed Governor of New-York, as mentioned in ſome of the papers; with him ſet out the famous COLONEL GRANT, who made the memorable ſpeech, in the Houſe of Commons, on American cowardice! It is ſaid, he takes out letters of recommendation from THE BRISTOL PATRIOT to his father and friends at New-York.

The King of Pruſſia has a demand of 700,000l. on Great-Britain, and he has lately declared that he expects immediate payment.

Advices from Cadiz inform us, that letters had lately arrived from Chili, in South-America, giving an account of a general inſurrection breaking out throughout that whole province among the Indians. It is added, that there has been already a moſt incredible ſlaughter of the natives of Spain, and thoſe of Spaniſh deſcent.

Advices are ſaid to be received from Liſbon, that the garriſon of Eſtremadura in Spain, has revolted and murdered the Governor, and that a body of troops had marched to prevent any further bad conſequences.

Extract of a letter from Strathſpey.

"The ſpirit of emigration has reached this country; for on Tueſday ſe'ennight about two hundred perſon rendezvouſed at Aviemore, and marched off for Greenock, where they are to embark for America."

June 7. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, we are aſſured, has received no leſs than ſeven expreſſes from the Court of Madrid ſince his arrival in England.

Lord Mansfield and Sir Fletcher Norton are daily conſulted by the miniſter in regard to the proceedings of the Americans: A motion was made at a late council, for a public proclamation to be iſſued againſt them as rebels, but was overruled by the interpoſition of the two Lawyers.

When the laſt packet left Calais, two large veſſels were loading with firelocks and ammunition, but for what place they were deſtined it was not known.

Monday ſailed from the Downs the Friendſhip, Trenham, and Fortitude, Willis, (tranſports) with troops for Boſton.

June 9. The Lords Lieutenants of all the counties in England, Scotland, and Wales have received inſtructions for giving in a complete liſt of the officers, ſubalterns, and private men in their ſeveral corps at the War Office.

It was laſt night very current that an expreſs was juſt arrived from General Gage, deſiring with all expedition, a reinforcement of 5000 men at leaſt, whom he recommends to be accoutred in the manner of the Highland regiment. He alſo deſires a draught from the train of artillery, with ſome field pieces.

We are aſſured from *good authority*, that adminiſtration are in poſſeſſion of genuine diſpatches from Boſton, whatever may be their motive for witholding the contents from the public.

June 12. The ſhedding of blood is now commenced in America. It has been long repeatedly foretold to the preſent Tory Adminiſtration, but they delight in blood. It has been remarked, that the Court never looked more gay, than on the receipt of the late news from Boſton. But while they are thus enjoying their ſanguinary ſchemes, the public will remember, that Lord Chatham's propoſition for preventing the effuſion of blood, was treated by the Miniſtry with the moſt marked and inſolent contempt. When the remonſtrance from the city lamented, at the foot of the throne, that *the blood of his Majeſty's ſubjects* would be the conſequence of perſevering in their oppreſſive meaſures againſt our fellow ſubjects in America; the courtiers burſt out into a fit of laughter. Theſe things will be remembered, when the blood they have wickedly ſhed is viſited upon their heads, and they are overwhelmed by the popular vengeance they have provoked.

The Miniſtry have applied to Lord Chatham to take the helm in the preſent ſtorm, not to *conciliate*, but to *conduct their bloody meaſures*. He rejected the propoſition with a diſdain that became him. This Tory ſanguinary adminiſtration will leave nothing unattempted to deſtroy the lives and liberties of our perſecuted fellow ſubjects in America.

A late Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay was ſent for expreſs, to adviſe in the preſent alarming ſtate of America. It ſhews conſummate wiſdom in aſking the opinion of a man who has conſtantly deceived this country, and whoſe miſrepreſentations have ended in the blood, inſtead of the ſlavery, as he intended, of his countrymen. Old as he is, he may live to ſuffer for, if not repent, of his wickedneſs.

We are informed, that four veſſels, containing about 700 emigrants, have ſailed for America, from Port Glaſgow and Greenock, in the courſe of the laſt and preceding week. Moſt of theſe emigrants are from the North Highlands; and, it is ſaid, two veſſels are ſailed for that country, in order to carry over more.

Miniſtry have at length received advices from America, and in the Gazette of Saturday evening, the ſubſtance of thoſe advices was related in the following manner.

London Gazette. (*Whitehall*,) *June* 10, 1775.

Lieut. Nunn, of the navy, arrived this morning at Lord Dartmouth's and has brought letters from General Gage, Lord Percy, and Lieut. Col. Smith, containing the following particulars of what paſſed on the 19th of April laſt, between a detachment of the King's troops in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and ſeveral parties of *rebel* Provincials, viz.

Gen. Gage, having received intelligence of a large quantity of military ſtores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpoſe of ſupplying a body of troops to act in oppoſition to his Majeſty's government, detached on the 18th of April at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith, of the tenth regiment, and Major Pitcairne of the marines, with orders to deſtroy the ſaid ſtores; and the next morning eight companies of the fourth, the ſame number of the twenty-third and forty-ninth, and ſome marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy to ſupport the other detachment.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith finding after he had advanced ſome miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, diſpatched ſix companies of light infantry, in order to ſecure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people drawn up under arms on a green, cloſe to the road; and upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to enquire the reaſon of their being ſo aſſembled, they went off in great confuſion, and ſeveral guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind a ſtone wall, and alſo from the meeting-houſe and other houſes, by which one man was wounded, and Major Pitcairne's horſe ſhot in two places. In conſequence of this attack by the *rebels*, the troops returned the fire, and killed ſeveral of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing farther happening, where they effected the purpoſe for which they were ſent, having knocked off the trunnions of three pieces of iron ordinance, burnt ſome new gun carriages, and a great number of carriage wheels, and thrown into the river a conſiderable quantity of flour, gunpowder, muſket balls, and other articles. Whilſt this ſervice was performing, great numbers of the *rebels* aſſembled in many parts, and a conſiderable body of them attacked the light infantry poſted at one of the bridges, on which an action enſued, and ſome few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord they were very much annoyed, and had ſeveral men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambuſhes; but the brigade under the command of Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while diſperſed; but as ſoon as the troops reſumed their march, they began to fire upon them from behind ſtone walls and houſes, and kept up in that manner a ſcattering fire during the whole of their march of fifteen miles, by which means ſeveral were killed and wounded; and ſuch was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they ſcalped and cut off the ears of ſome of the wounded men, who fell into their hands.

It is not known what numbers of the rebels were killed and wounded, but it is ſuppoſed that their loſs was conſiderable.

General Gage ſays that too much praiſe cannot be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day; and that Lieut. Col. Smith, and Major Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their uſual intrepidity.

Return of the commiſſion, non-commiſſion officers, rank and file, killed, wounded and taken priſoners, on the 19th of April, 1775, in the CIVIL WAR COMMENCED IN SUPPORT OF THE USURPATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Fourth, or the King's own regiment—Lieut. Knight, killed; Lieut. Gould, wounded and priſoner; three ſerjeants and one drum wounded; five rank and file killed, twenty-one wounded and eight miſſing.

Fifth regiment—Lieut. Thomas Baker, Lieut. William Cox, Lieutenant Thomas Hawkſhaw, wounded; five rank and file killed; fifteen wounded, and one miſſing.

Tenth regiment—Lieut. Col. Francis Smith, Capt. Lawrence Parſons, and Lieut. Wald Kelly killed; Enſign Jeremiah Leſter, wounded; one rank and file killed, thirteen wounded, and one miſſing.

Twenty-third regiment—Lieut. Col. Bers Bernard wounded; four rank and file killed; twenty-ſix wounded, and ſix miſſing.

Thirty-eighth regiment—Lieutenant William Sutherland wounded; one ſerjeant wounded; four rank and file killed; eleven wounded.

Forty-third regiment—Lieutenant Hull wounded, and priſoner; four rank and file killed; [illegible] wounded; two miſſing.

Forty ſeventh regiment—Lieutenant Donald M'Cloud and Enſign Henry Baldwin, wounded; one ſerjeant wounded; five rank and file killed; twenty-one wounded.

Fifty-ſecond regiment—One ſerjeant miſſing; three rank and file killed; two wounded.

Fifty-ninth regiment—Three rank and file killed; three wounded.

Marines—Captain Souter and ſecond Lieut. M'Donald wounded; ſecond Lieut. Iſaac Potter miſſing; one ſerjeant killed, two wounded, one miſſing; one drummer killed; twenty five rank and file killed, thirty ſix wounded, five miſſing.

TOTAL. One Lieut. Col. killed.—Two Lieutenant Colonels wounded.—Two Captains wounded.—Nine Lieutenants wounded.—One Lieut. miſſing.—Two Enſigns wounded.—One Serjeant killed, four wounded, two miſſing.—One Drummer killed, one wounded.—Sixty two rank and file killed, one hundred fifty-ſeven wounded, twenty-four miſſing.

N. B. Lieutenant Iſaac Potter reported to be wounded and taken priſoner.

(*ſigned*) THOMAS GAGE.

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 3.

Laſt Monday morning, near Charleſtown Neck, a warm fire began between our advanced parties and thoſe of the enemy, attended with cannonading from the enemy's works on Bunker's Hill. We took two marines priſoners, and killed ſeveral of the regulars, with the loſs of one man, belonging to Marblehead who was killed with a cannon ball.

We hear that the enemy are about diſmantling Caſtle William.

On Thurſday laſt notifications were paſted up in the town of Boſton, the purport of which was to inform all ſuch of the inhabitants as were deſirous of quitting the town, that they might give in their names to the town major; great numbers immediately applied, and ſeveral have had permiſſion to come out. The reaſon of this permiſſion is owing to the ſcarcity of proviſions, Gage thinking he muſt be obliged to furniſh them out of the King's ſtores, or let them ſtarve.—They were not permitted to bring out their effects.

WORCESTER, *Auguſt* 2.

Several men of war and two or three tranſports, ſailed laſt week from Boſton, where they were bound was not certainly known, but it is conjectured they are gone in ſearch of freſh proviſions.

On the ſame day we learn that a detachment of 300 men from our army, under the command of Major Tupper, were ſent to light houſe iſland, on information being given that the King's troops were rebuilding it; the enemy perceiving our people coming, prepared to receive them, our troops were ordered not to fire until they landed, which they did and went boldly up to the enemy, killed ten or twelve on the ſpot, among whom was the commanding officer, and took the remainder about thirty five in number, demoliſhed the enemy's work, and were preparing to embark, but the tide leaving them they were obliged to tarry till its return, mean time a large number of boats from the men of war came up in order to reinforce the enemy on the iſland, and a ſmart firing from both parties commenced, our troops however got ſafe back with their priſoners, with the loſs of one man killed, and two or three wounded.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 10.

Laſt Tueſday the firſt diviſion of Colonel M'Dougall's battalion of provincial troops ſailed, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ritzema, to join Major General Schuyler at Ticonderoga: They will ſoon be followed by the ſecond, under Major Zedwitz; and their Colonel is preparing immediately to follow with the third and laſt diviſion.

Laſt Sunday an expreſs arrived from Suffolk County, on Long-Iſland, with information that a number of tranſports, with a conſiderable body of troops from Boſton, under convoy of five ſhips of war, had appeared off Montock Point; that an officer landed, and requeſted to purchaſe a number of cattle and ſheep, which was refuſed. The particulars of the proceedings in conſequence of this demand muſt be deferred, till more authentic accounts are received. We hear that the officers of the county militia marched a large body of men to the place of their landing; and on Tueſday laſt Major General Wooſter, with the Connecticut forces, left their encampment at Harlaem, croſſed the Eaſt River, at Hoorn's Hook, and marched with expedition to act in concert with the militia.

By a return expreſs who left the Camp at Cambridge, laſt Friday evening, we are informed that 6 ſail of tranſports ſailed from Boſton, under convoy of a man of war, ſome time ago, for the Eaſtward of Caſco-Bay, for forage; that they landed a number of men for the purpoſe;—That while the men from the ſhips were landed, a number of men from the ſhore poſſeſſed themſelves of 5 of the ſhips, made the ſeamen and ſoldiers priſoners, and ſecured the ſhips out of the reach of the man of war.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 14.

Corporal Creuſe, of the riflemen, now priſoner at Boſton, has ſent a letter to his comrades in the camp, informing that he was treated kindly by the Regulars.

The Addreſs to the Soldiers, *which has been printed at Cambridge, and diſperſed among the miniſterial troops, has the following indorſement.*

PROSPECT HILL.	BUNKER'S-HILL.
I. Seven doll. a month.	I. Three pence a day.
II. Freſh proviſions, and in plenty.	II. Rotten ſalt pork.
III. Health.	III. The Scurvy.
IV. Freedom, eaſe, affluence, and a good farm.	IV. Slavery, beggary, and want.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Auguſt 5.

"Since I wrote you laſt, our troops have had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, in all of which we have had the better of them. We have burnt the light-houſe twice. The laſt time Major Tupper with three hundred men went down to effect it; he found the party there had repaired the building, and lighted it the night before. The party conſiſted of about fifty marines and tories, a maſter carpenter from New-York among the latter. Our people were fired on by the party on the iſland before they landed. However they landed, and finally carried the iſland, took what was valuable, burnt the building, killed the Lieut. who commanded and eight others, and took the reſt priſoners, and alſo burnt one ſloop and one ſchooner, and got off with the loſs of one man killed, one wounded dangerouſly, and one boat loſt. Since the riflemen arrived they have killed 6 or 8 officers of diſtinction on the lines of Charleſtown; a ſon of Lord Holland is alſo dangerouſly wounded. We have the names of the officers in camp, but have not them by me in memory ſo as to give them to you. Laſt Sunday evening the enemy ſallied from the neck on our out ſentries, drove them back to our main guard without the George tavern, and before our main guard turned out and reached them, ſet fire to the George, which was burnt down; but our men from the main guard ſoon drove them back quite into their lines, killed one officer and ſeveral men, without one of ours killed or wounded.

"For ſome days paſt Gen. Gage has been permitting the people to come out of Boſton, ſtripped of every thing, and what they call a pocket ſerjeant to ſearch every perſons pocket, that no one carries with him or her more than five pounds. The inhabitants are extremely diſtreſſed, and the troops almoſt as much. Almoſt all their wounded at Bunker's Hill and elſewhere are dead, and all the Provincials who were priſoners with them, are dead. They ſay our balls were poiſoned, but the bad proviſion and the ſcurvy, which prevails among them, is a more probable and charitable way of accounting for the death of the wounded. Certainly there never was any poiſoned balls uſed. Some of their officers are ſtill very angry, talk high and big, but the more ſenſible men among them are diſpirited, and ſay that it is in vain to attempt any thing, for if they ſhould attempt our lines, ſucceſs is uncertain; and ſhould they ſucceed, the enemy will rally again on the next hills, and increaſe in number and in rage, and will harraſs them to death, and thoſe that may happen to ſurvive the conflict at the lines; that they cannot do as in Europe, fight one or two battles in a ſeaſon, and then lie ſtill and quiet, and refreſh on good proviſions, forage, &c. and get recruited from the neighbourhood; here they cannot be ſuccoured in the courſe of months.

"The troops are univerſally diſheartened; both officers and men heartily curſing Mr. Gage and the tories; not one of the latter dare be ſeen among them. It has been ſeriouſly talked of to plunder the town of Boſton, and deſert it. If they are not ſoon recruited, I ſhall not be diſappointed at the ſight. Eight or ten of their men have lately deſerted to us, and ſay, hundreds will do the ſame the firſt opportunity. By deſerters, inhabitants of Boſton, &c. it is agreed that the enemy have not ſo many men now as at the firſt of April. Their loſſes killed and wounded have been great, and by ſickneſs greater ſtill. Thoſe troops, who have been here three or four years have not been ſo ſickly, but thoſe who have come lately have been very ſickly indeed, and now remain ſo. I believe moſt of them will be ſwept off by ſickneſs, if we lie ſtill, and only look on, and keep them from freſh proviſions, &c."

There is advice from Canada, that Governor Carlton having in vain endeavored by fair means to engage the Canadians in the ſervice againſt the Colonies, he attempted to compel them by force, on which there was an inſurrection of 3000 men to oppoſe that force; and that they did not diſperſe till they received aſſurances that no compulſion ſhould be uſed. It is ſaid they are determined to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Aug. 10.

"We are informed that 13 ſail of veſſels have arrived at the Eaſt end of Long-Iſland, 8 whereof are ſuppoſed to be men of war; what they will do I imagine a few days will inform us.

"The expreſs, who was ſent by the Congreſs, is returned here from the Eaſtward, and ſays he left the Camp laſt Saturday; that the Riflemen had picked off ten men in one day, three of whom were *Field Officers*, that were reconnoitring; one of them was killed at the diſtance of 250 yards, when only half his head was ſeen.

Laſt night arrived here the Georgia Packet, from Georgia, in which came paſſengers, the Hon. JOHN HOUSTON, ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES, LYMAN HALL, and Dr. ZUBLY, Delegates appointed to repreſent that Colony in the Continental Congreſs.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Committee of Somerſet County. Princeſs Ann, July 4, 1775.

IT having this day been made appear by Doctor John Odel Hart to this Committee, that on Friday laſt a pedlar, calling himſelf JAMES DOOE, and lately from Scotland, was expoſing goods to ſale at Saliſbury Town, in this County; that he then and there was called upon by ſeveral members of this Committee for certificates, or ſome other evidence of the ſaid goods having not been imported contrary to the Aſſociation of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, which not being able to produce, he was adviſed by the ſaid members to attend the weekly meeting of this Committee, on this day and place, and abide their determination thereon, and in the mean time to forbear offering any of his goods for ſale, all which the ſaid Dooe faithfully engaged to perform: But the ſaid Dooe not having appeared, and this Committee being informed that he did afterwards offer his ſaid goods for ſale, on full conſideration of the above information,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſaid Dooe, from his conduct aforeſaid, has given great reaſon to ſuſpect that he is not only inimical to the liberties of America, but that the ſaid goods, or ſome of them, have been imported in violation of the Continental Aſſociation: Therefore,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we will not, and that the inhabitants in this County ought not, to have any intercourſe or connection whatever with the ſaid Dooe, until he ſhall appear before this Committee and give proper ſatisfaction for his conduct abovementioned: and it is recommended that an inviolable regard be paid to this reſolution.

By Order of the Committee,

HENRY JACKSON, Clerk.

Bucks County, Auguſt 4, 1775.

WHEREAS the Committee of Safety, appointed by the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, have requeſted the Committees of the ſeveral Counties in this Province, to make a return to them, of all the officers of the Military Aſſociation, in order that commiſſions may be made out for them, agreeable to a late reſolve of the Continental Congreſs. And as the ſeveral Committees are alſo requeſted to make a return of the number of Aſſociators, and alſo of the Non-aſſociators within their reſpective diſtricts;—the ſpecial Committee of this County do therefore requeſt the Colonels of the ſeveral battalions to furniſh the Committee, at their next general meeting, to be held at the houſe of John Bogart, in the Townſhip of Buckingham, the 21ſt inſtant, with liſts of all the officers within their diſtricts: And the ſeveral Captains are alſo requeſted to furniſh the Committee at the ſame time, with exact liſts of the Aſſociators, and Non-aſſociators within their reſpective townſhips.

Signed by order of the Committee,

JOSEPH HART, Preſident.

N. B. All concerned are deſired to attend preciſely at Ten o'clock.

To GENERAL BURGOYNE.

SIR,

IN an attempt to anſwer your letter to General LEE, it would be ungenerous not to take notice of the politeneſs you have diſcovered in every part of it. While we condemn your reaſoning as a Politician and your conduct as a Soldier, we are forced to acknowledge that we are charmed with your virtues and accompliſhments as a Gentleman.

The deſign of this letter is not to enter into a controverſy with you concerning the right of the Britiſh Parliament to bind the Colonies. The ſubject has been exhauſted in a number of pamphlets, and ſpeeches that have never been anſwered. I beg leave only to remark, that your definition of the unlimited power of the Britiſh Parliament reſembles the Athenaſian creed in more things than its ſound. It tranſcends the comprehenſion of our reaſon, and like other myſteries which have lately been revealed at St. James's it is entirely an article of faith. You have forgotten the origin of the Britiſh conſtitution, as well as the extent and local circumſtances of the empire, or you would never have attempted to reduce ſuch an article to practice. You have forgotten too the moſt ſhining events in the hiſtory of the empire. The execution of King Charles the firſt, the baniſhment of James the ſecond, and the unequalled ſucceſſes of the laſt war, were all brought about before the inauſpicious revelation was given of the SUPREMACY OF PARLIAMENT.

We wonder that you ſhould inſinuate your ignorance that the preſent diſpute between Britain and the Colonies is about the right of taxation. "Subſtantial revenue" was the watch word, when Lord North let ſlip the dogs of war upon us in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament. You, Sir, were a witneſs and a ſupporter of his Lordſhip's motion for a revenue, and you well know that the tyrannical acts which preceded it the year before were intended only to prepare us for it.

It is the groſſeſt miſrepreſentation to charge the Colonies with aiming at independence upon the crown of Britain. Our Sovereign, it is true, has divided his dominion over us with a venal Parliament. He has eſtabliſhed Popery and arbitrary power over the greateſt part of our continent—He has torn away our charters—and after all has anſwered our petitions for a redreſs of our grievances with fleets and armies. But what returns have his Colonies made for ſuch treatment? They have not diſſolved their allegiance to him—They have not proclaimed him a traitor, nor imprecated the fates of King Charles and King James upon him. "Though inſulted and abuſed, (to uſe their own words*) they wiſh for reconciliation—though defamed as ſeditious, they are ready to obey the laws—and though charged with rebellion, they will chearfully bleed in defence of their Sovereign, in a righteous cauſe." In a word, the loyalty of the American Colonies reſembles the piety of the Roman Catholics, and has always encreaſed in proportion to the degrees of their diſtance and ignorance of the power which governs them. They believe (in the language of the conſtitution) that "our King can do no wrong." They have conſtantly charged all his original guilt upon Lord Bute, and all his actual tranſgreſſions upon the preſent Miniſtry.

The "deluded people of America" have already experienced ſome of the heavieſt calamities which you ſay *now* impend them. Our rulers have ſent famine and ſword among us. Earthquakes and peſtilence it is true are in the liſt of national calamities, but theſe, we thank God, do not derive their commiſſions from the Britiſh Parliament.

Allow me now, Sir, from the ſame national ſympathy that dictated your concern for the people of America, to add, that the people of Great-Britain know little of the calamities which impend them. The honor of your arms has received a ſtain which no future victories will ever be able to wipe away. A few undiſciplined peaſants have defeated and chaſed 2000 of your beſt troops twenty miles in four hours. An army of *paltroons without a ſingle quality neceſſary to form ſoldiers*, and armed with nothing but *ruſty firelocks and broomſticks*, have confined 10,000 veteran Britiſh ſoldiers, with three of their moſt experienced Generals, to a few acres of ground, and have obliged them to ſubmit to all the hardſhips of a ſiege. Happy would it be for Britain if her calamities ended here, for her ſafety can only be purchaſed by the infamy and deſtruction of her army! I do not anticipate among her calamities the turbulence of a revolution of Kings, or Miniſters. I believe with you that not only a majority in the Houſe of Commons, but that the bulk of the nation are againſt the claims of America, and I predict, from theſe melancholy facts, that they are both ripening themſelves for that deſpotiſm they are endeavouring to force upon the Colonies. I beg leave to turn your attention for the preſent to another object. France and Spain have not yet digeſted their loſſes in the laſt war. It is to no purpoſe for our Sovereign to adminiſter to his Parliaments the annual opiate of the pacific diſpoſitions of thoſe kingdoms in his ſpeeches. It is to no purpoſe to obtain promiſes of neutrality or aſſiſtance from foreign Ambaſſadors. I bluſh for the credulity of our Court in relying ſo much upon national faith, after having rewarded Dalrymple and Johnſon ſo liberally for exploding the phantoms of patriotiſm and liberty from the world. Allow me to inform you, Sir, from good authority, that France and Spain are fomenting the preſent diſpute between Britain and the Colonies. We know that they are ready to open their ports to our ſhips. We know that they have aids of all kinds at our ſervice if we require them. We know too as much of their enmity to freedom and proteſtantiſm as our fellow-ſubjects in Britain; but if ſubjection or ſlavery are to be our portion, we ſhall chuſe rather to receive them from the hands of an old enemy than an old friend. And ſhould this be the caſe, will not Britain awaken too late from her deluſion? The proſtituted pen of Dr. Johnſon may tell the nation of the glory of antient times when commerce and the American Colonies were unknown; but you know the revolution which the diſcovery and commerce of the eaſtern and weſtern parts of the world have introduced into the policy and government of the European nations, and you know too that the POWER of Britain and her rival ſtates has ſtood upon commerce alone for above a century. It is needleſs to repeat to you that every anvil and loom in Great-Britain is ſtamped with America. National bankruptcy and poverty muſt certainly follow the loſs of the commerce of the Colonies. It would be eaſy to point out other evils which muſt accompany ſuch a national cataſtrophe. But the ſubject is too painful to proceed any further. I have Engliſh blood in my veins, and my pulſe ſtill beats high with affection for my parent land.

For heaven's ſake reflect upon the tendency of your preſent conduct. I call upon you as a ſoldier not to diſgrace your ſword by ſheathing it in the bowels of your countrymen. I call upon you as a citizen to diveſt yourſelf of prejudice, and to behold the dignity of the Crown and Parliament of Britain inſeparably connected with the freedom of the Colonies. We ſtill love the *once* juſt and glorious nation from which we are deſcended, and we wiſh our union with them to be perpetual. The ſtill voice of Juſtice is ſeldom liſtened to, in ſudden guſts of national reſentment, but we ſhall be ſatisfied if, in a few years, their enmity againſt us yields to a ſenſe of its injuſtice.

CARACTACUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Alfred,	T. Callender,	London.
Sch. Nancy,	W. Clarke,	Hiſpaniola.
Brig Charlotte,	P. Parker,	Ditto.
Brig Charlotte,	J. Montgomery,	Liſbon.
Sloop Sally,	J. Nicholls,	Penobſcott, N. E.
Ship Cæſar,	W. Miller,	London.
Sloop Polly,	B. Hayward,	Tobago.
Sloop Betſy,	E. Coffin,	St. Kitts.
Brig Chance,	J. Craig,	Grenada.
Brig Two Friends,	R. Inkſon,	St. Vincents.
Sch. Brothers,	F. M'Cauſland,	St. Kitts.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Fanny,	T. Murdoch,	Dominica.
Brig Dolphin,	J. Randall,	Falmouth.
Brig Polly,	J. Beach,	St. Kitts.

CLEARED.

Sloop Speedwell,	L. Carman,	Briſtol.
Ship Ranger,	P. Amiel,	Maryland.
Sloop Three Friends,	M. Feran,	Penobſcott, N. E.
Sch. Betſy,	L. Langdell,	Newcaſtle on Del.
Brig Molly,	J. Mullett,	St. Kitts.

◆ ◆ ◆

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

A SERMON,

PREACHED before the Congregations of CHRIST CHURCH and ST. PETER's, PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, July 20, 1775,

Being the DAY recommended by the Honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS for

A GENERAL FAST

Throughout the TWELVE UNITED COLONIES of NORTH-AMERICA.

BY THOMAS COOMBE, M.A.

CHAPLAIN to the Moſt Noble the MARQUIS of ROCKINGHAM.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

The SECOND EDITION.

Paſſyunk Townſhip, Auguſt 14, 1775.

WAS taken up about two months ago, by FRANCIS YOUNG, at DANIEL WILLIAMSON's place, a BAY HORSE, with a black mane and tail, one hind foot white between the hoof, a cut in his right ſide, branded on his left ſide D S, and has ſeveral ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof for charges. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of CHEESE, fit for preſent uſe, manufactured after the manner of Glouceſter and Cheſhire Cheeſe, and nothing inferior to either. Likewiſe a quantity of clean Timothy Graſs Seed, of this year's growth. Enquire of ANN BROTHERTON, on Monckton Park, near Wilmington, Newcaſtle County. §

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN that can be well recommended, to do the buſineſs of a houſe, and take care of children. Apply to the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT new three-ſtory brick HOUSE, with a good kitchen and cellars, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, near Fifth-ſtreet. Enquire of ADAM ZANTZINGER, in Market-ſtreet.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, cabinet-maker, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN M'CEAN, by trade a cabinet-maker, but moſt accuſtomed to chair-making, about 24 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, well made, ſhort black hair, full faced, black eyes and eye-brows, with a ſcar on either the right or left brow, a down looking countenance, and pretends to beat the drum; had on when he went away, a long deep brown duffil ſurtout coat almoſt new, a ſcarlet jacket lined in the inſide with white and blue check, a pair of white corduroy breeches about half worn, white thread ſtockings darned in the legs and knees, a pair of new ſhoes, and a wool hat generally ſlouched before. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, paid by MATTHEW HAND.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Red Lion Hundred, Newcaſtle County, on the 17th of July laſt, a Negro or Mulatto man ſlave named BOB, about five feet ſix inches high, nineteen years of age; he is ſtraight and ſlim made, with long feet, and reſembles an Indian; he is very impudent, and will endeavour to paſs for a freeman as he has done once before in Suſſex County, and downwards to Somerſet; had on an oznabrig ſhirt, Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, an under lincey jacket without ſleeves, neither hat nor ſhoes unleſs he got them ſince by ſtealth: he is ſuſpected of ſtealing a black horſe, about ten years old, as one of the neighbours loſt one about the ſame time. Any perſon who ſhall ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall receive the above Reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE CLARK.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off at their peril. †

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* *Addreſs to the people of Ireland.*

To the SPINNERS *in this* CITY, *the* SUBURBS *and* COUNTRY.

YOUR ſervices are now wanted to promote the American Manufactory, at the corner of Market ſtreet and Ninth ſtreet, where Cotton, Wool, Flax, &c. are delivered out; ſtrangers who apply are deſired to bring a few lines by way of recommendation from ſome reſpectable perſon in their neighbourhood.

One diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of an excellent woman as given by the wiſeſt of men is, "That ſhe ſeeketh Wool and Flax, and worketh willingly with her hands—ſhe layeth her hands to the ſpindle and her hands holdeth the diſtaff."——In this time of public diſtreſs you have each of you an opportunity not only to help to ſuſtain your families, but likewiſe to caſt your mite into the treaſury of the public good. The moſt feeble effort to help to ſave the ſtate from ruin, when it is all you can do, is as the Widow's mite, entitled to the ſame reward as they who of their abundant abilities have caſt in much.

IRISH LINENS,

Of various prices, to be SOLD on reaſonable terms for caſh, by

THOMAS M'GLATHRY,

At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER's in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

Hunterdon County, Weſt-Jerſey, Auguſt 3, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of NATHANIEL LOWREY and ROBERT GRAHAM, priſoners confined for debt in the gaol of Trenton, that they be and appear before any two Judges of ſaid county, at the Court-houſe in Trenton, on Friday the 25th inſtant, (Auguſt) to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid debtors ſhould not be diſcharged agreeable to an act of the General Aſſembly, entituled, "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," &c. †

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A GOOD cedar log Houſe, with lentils at each end, and two acres of land, in Woodbury, about eight miles from Philadelphia. The houſe is 25 feet in length and 24 in breadth, divided into two tenements, each with two rooms and a fire-place in each room; the lentils are each of them about 14 feet in breadth and 24 in length, with a weavers ſhop joined to one of them of the ſame length and about eleven feet in breadth; both lentils hath a fire-place. The ſaid houſe and lentils are very convenient for weavers, ſhoemakers, taylors or joiners. For further particulars enquire of the tenants at ſaid houſe, or of JOSIAH CHATTIN, near Woodbury, who will ſhew the premiſes.—The title is indiſputable.

SYLVESTER FENTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY Mulatto Girl, about ſixteen years of age, ſuitable for any Gentleman living in the country who may chuſe to purchaſe, being moſtly accuſtomed to country buſineſs. Sold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, a red COW, with a white face. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again. GEORGE HITNER.

W. P. GIBBS,

ATTORNEY at LAW and SOLICITOR,

From LONDON,

DULY admitted in the Courts of CHANCERY and KING'S BENCH, prepares Aſſignments, Bonds, Contracts, Indentures, Leaſes, Mortgages, Settlements, Wills, and all other DEEDS and WRITINGS; abſtracts and adviſes on Titles; and tranſacts all other buſineſs of an *Attorney* and *Conveyancer*, with fidelity and expedition, and on the moſt reaſonable terms; at Mrs. SWORD's, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Kent County, on Delaware, July 10, 1775.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living on the road leading from Dover to Queen's Town, and near the place called the Horſe-head, on Sunday night, the 2d inſt. a ſervant man named WILLIAM JONES, by trade a gun-lock maker, and very ingenious at any kind of whiteſmiths buſineſs, and even at blackſmiths work; aged upwards of thirty years, of a middle ſtature; he went off very well cloathed with ſundry ſorts of cloaths, and is ſuppoſed to have taken plenty of money with him. It is believed he is gone in company with another ſervant man who is alſo eloped from a neighbour, (name unknown). Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any public gaol, ſo that his miſtreſs may have him again, or brings him home to her, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

SARAH JONES, Widow.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Chapel, on Deer Creek, Harford County, an indented Engliſh ſervant man named WILLIAM TOMKINS, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, freſh complexion, long viſage, long black hair tied behind, and a blemiſh in his right eye; he took with him a dark roan horſe about fourteen hands high, a good ſaddle, and ſnaffle bridle; likewiſe a new caſtor hat, a lightiſh coloured cloth jacket, one half worn fine ſhirt, one homeſpun ditto, one pair of tow trowſers, one pair of ticken ditto, a white corded under jacket, a pale blue ſilk handkerchief with a yellow border, new ſhoes, and plain ſilver buckles. He is an artful deſigning fellow, a tolerable good ſcholar, and probably may forge a paſs. He has talked for ſome time paſt of going to join the Regulars at Boſton; I beg every friend to his country will take particular notice of him, as I am convinced he will now take the aforeſaid ſtep if he can. Whoever brings back the horſe and the fellow ſhall have the above Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horſe alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ALEXANDER MURRAY, Forgeman.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 3d inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber, at the new Mills on Brandywine, near Wilmington, an Iriſh ſervant man named EDWARD LOW, a cooper by trade, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 24 years of age, has yellow hair, grey eyes, and is fond of ſtrong liquor; had on an old ſcarlet waiſtcoat, red ſtriped cotton jacket with ſleeves, check ſhirt, oznabrigs trowſers and old ſhoes. As he took a ſickle with him, it is ſuppoſed he will paſs for a reaper. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, from

GEORGE FORSYTH, Cooper.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 16th inſtant, (July) from the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant lad named JOHN ROLF, has ſtraight black hair, dark full eyes, four feet ten inches high; had on a felt hat this country made, brown ſilk handkerchief, drab coloured twilled kerſey jacket without lining, and white metal buttons, oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes with one buckle. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Marlborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 18th inſt. (July) two indented ſervants: ROBERT COLEBROOK, an Engliſhman, about 28 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair and combs up before, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on and took with him a new light-coloured homeſpun cloth upper jacket with ſmall metal buttons, and lined with oznabrigs, a light-coloured ſuperfine under jacket, about half worn, and is a little ſhorter than the upper one, brown cloth breeches, a pair of dark cotton ſtriped trowſers, grey worſted ribbed ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, and a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, is a miller by trade, and a ſmart, active fellow, came from England laſt fall. THOMAS SIMPSON, (likewiſe from England) a ſhoe-maker by trade, is a lad about 18 or 19 years of age, of a pale complexion, long viſage, buſhy hair, his legs crooked, and walks with his toes much turned in, is about 5 feet high; had on and took with him, a light-coloured ſagathy coat with a piece put in on the left ſhoulder, a homeſpun ſhort jacket, brown knit breeches, and a pair of leather ditto, dark cotton ſtriped trowſers, a half-worn felt hat, a pair plain worſted ſtockings, and a pair cotton ditto, and ſhoes patched on the ſides. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive for ROBERT COLEBROOK *Five Pounds*, and for THOMAS SIMPSON *Three Pounds*, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS MAYBURRY.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 13th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcribers, in Deptford Townſhip, County of Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, two indented ſervant men, one named JOHN OLDEN, born in Ireland, about five feet four inches high, ſtoops in the ſhoulders, has a ſurly down look, ſwarthy complexion, blackiſh hair, a ſcar over one eye, and another ſcar on his left leg a little below the knee; had on and took with him, an old felt hat, a homeſpun jacket, oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, a new pair of ſhoes and plated buckles. The other named WILLIAM KEIRNS, alias TAYLOR, born in Ireland, about five feet ſeven inches high, a freſh well looking perſon, with black hair which he is particularly careful to queue, very affable, ſmooth tongued and deceitful, can read, write and cypher pretty well, and perhaps may forge a paſs, or change cloaths with his companion, the above-named John Olden; he had on and took with him a maccaroni hat, a black ſilk handkerchief, an old check ſhirt, Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, red ſtriped coatee, half worn pumps with large ſquare plated buckles; he alſo took a bundle of cloaths with him and perhaps may change his dreſs: He was lately drummer in Philadelphia, in Capt. Smith's company of militia, now Capt. Falconer's. Any perſon that will ſecure the above two run-aways in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD CHEESEMAN,
JACOB BIRCH.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 21ſt of May inſt. from the ſubſcriber at the Lower Croſs Roads, in Harford county, Maryland, an indented ſervant man named WILLIAM DUCY, by trade a breeches maker, about twenty-four years old, five feet five or ſix inches high, well made, ſhort black hair inclining to curl, full faced, ruddy complexion and a little freckled, ſpeaks with a broague, being from the weſt of Ireland; he appears in dreſs genteel, and on that account may not be ſuſpected for a run-away, having a new blue broadcloth coat bound with tape and the holes worked with the ſame, a fine white ſhirt, and a piece of fine country made linen partly bleached, buckſkin breeches, very narrow ribbed white worſted ſtockings, a pair of broad ribbed pepper and ſalt coloured ditto, a pair of ſhoes and a pair of dog ſkin pumps with the laps lined and bound with white leather, odd ſhoe buckles, and a good Iriſh Caroline hat cut a little in the faſhion. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward from

JACOB LEMMON.

N. B. He can write and has forged a paſs, and intends to go to General Gage.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Tueſday the 18th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, an Engliſh ſervant Girl named ANN OWEN, about twenty-two years of age, fair hair turned high up; had on a light green gown, white apron, bonnet, and cloth ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall be paid the above Reward, by

RICHARD SWANWICK.

Wilmington, Newcaſtle County, July 11, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt evening from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN ALDERTON, a barber by trade, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet high, broad face, middling long chin, thick ſet, round ſhouldered, brown ſhort hair, loves ſtrong liquor, very talkative when drunk, pretends to play on a fife or beat a drum, ſhaves and dreſſes hair well, and is very cunning: He arrived at Annapolis in September laſt, and lived ſome time near that place: Had on when he went away, a jacket of ſuch ſtuff as the Negroes generally wear in Maryland, an old wool hat, tow ſhirt, drilling or Ruſſia ſheeting drawers, white thread ribbed ſtockings, new ſtrong ſhoes with black buckles, and a cloth under jacket: He is remarkable for ſize and appearance, and it is believed that he will endeavour to paſs for a freeman, and offer himſelf to ſome of the militia companies for a fifer or drummer. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward if out of this county, and if within this county FIVE SHILLINGS, over and above what the law allows, paid by WILLIAM BROBSON, *Barber.*

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY early yeſterday morning from the Subſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant Man, named GEORGE FIELD, about 26 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a thin pale viſage, a heavy down caſt look, and his own hair of a black colour tied behind: He took with him a good ſuit of brown fuſtian with white metal buttons, three linen ſhirts half worn, one pair of leather breeches, and one pair of buff knit ditto, two pair of brown thread ſtockings, and an old fuſtian coat and waiſtcoat, with new ſoled ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, and a half worn beaver hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that the Subſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by JAMES LOGAN.

N. B. He went away with a ſervant belonging to Sharp Delany, advertiſed in this paper.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on Sunday the 30th of July, a Dutch ſervant lad, named JOHN MICHAEL KIRCHBAURN, *about eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, wore his own hair, a dark brown, of a yellow countenance, and his eyes a light grey. He ſpeaks Engliſh very well for the time he has been in the country, being imported by Meſſrs. Fiſhers in September 1773: Took with him four white linen ſhirts, two quite new, the others almoſt ſo, a pair of blue ſtriped trowſers, a round hat, a pair of new ſhoes, ſundry other articles unknown. It is imagined from many circumſtances, he will try to get on board a man of war, either in Delaware or New-York. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by*

SHARP DELANY.

N. B, He went away with a ſervant of Mr. James Logan's, *advertiſed in this paper.*

Newark, New-Jerſey, July 21ſt, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt night, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a black or blackiſh brown horſe, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, long bodied, a ſtar in his forehead, and the off hind foot white near the hooff, but it doth not extend round to the fetlock: He trots and paces, and on firſt going off ſeems to be moſt natural to his pace. If the horſe is ſtolen, whoever apprehends and ſecures the thief, ſhall be paid the above reward, and FORTY SHILLINGS for taking up and returning the horſe to the owner.

LEWIS OGDEN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's, New-Caſtle County, on the 26th of May laſt, a BAY HORSE, about fifteen hands high, having no brand or mark excepting ſome ſaddle marks and a brown ſpot on his left hip; about eleven or twelve years old. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MARY ROBINSON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on the 22d day of May laſt, a ſorrel MARE, thirteen hands high, five years old, with a blaze down her face. Likewiſe on the ſecond of June inſt. a grey MARE, big with foal, about thirteen hands two inches high, ſhort tail. The owners are deſired to prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM CARSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in New-garden townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, in the night between the 9th and 10th of January laſt, a dark brown or black MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, diſh faced, fourteen hands one or two inches high, low carriage, thin ſhort mane, both hind feet white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces a travel, trots ſmartly, has wind-galls on the near fore foot at the paſtern joint, and ſome white hairs in her tail, five or ſix years old. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me

HENRY DIXSON.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town, a white ſervant Man and a Negro Man, viz. The white Man is named, RICHARD DAWSON, an Engliſh convict, came in the country laſt winter, about fifty-five years of age, was a ſoldier under the king of Pruſſia laſt war, is given to liquor, upwards of ſix feet high, brown hair, round face, freſh coloured, has been hurt in his left thumb, which occaſions it to be ſtiff.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar double rivetted, old caſtor hat, dark frock much tarred, old dark grey German ſerge jacket, mended with black linſey, brown role ſhirt, white full'd cloth breeches, coarſe white yarn ſtockings, and old country made ſhoes with ſtrings.

SOLOMON, a *Negro*, about 22 years of age, has been in the country about four years, and talks pretty good Engliſh.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar, a darby on each leg with a chain to one of them, all double rivetted, a new felt hat, old brown cloth coat, blue cloth jacket lined with red, brown role ſhirt, white full'd cloth breeches, old white yarn ſtockings, and old country made ſhoes.————It is ſuppoſed they will make for Boſton to the ſoldiers, as they have often been talking about them, and it is likely they may get their irons off, get other clothes, change their names, and deny their maſter, as the Negro has always done; has been in Newcaſtle upon Delaware twelve months and upwards; he went from thence in July laſt, and got in goal in Somerſet county, Maryland, and was brought home in November laſt; he has been in Philadelphia, he is of middle ſize, ſomewhat upon the yellow, has ſome marks upon one of his cheeks like the ſmall pox, has loſt part of the ſide of his right thumb, that makes the end of it look ſharper than the other.

Whoever apprehends them, or either of them, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings*; if above ten miles, *Forty Shillings*; if above forty miles, *Three Pounds*; if ſixty miles, *Five Pounds*; if two hundred miles, *Ten Pounds*, if five hundred miles, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS COCKEY, *ſen.*
THOMAS COCKEY, *jun.*

JACKET PATTERNS.

AN elegant aſſortment of the new faſhion jacket patterns, fit for ſummer wear, and *printed near this city*, quite ſuperior to thoſe imported from England, to be SOLD very reaſonable for caſh, by

MOSES YOUNG,

At Mr. JOSEPH DEAN's, merchant, in Front-ſtreet.

MORGAN HOLLINSHEAD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has opened ſhop in Moore's Town, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Mount Holly, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its various branches. He makes repeating dead beat Clocks, which are allowed to be much ſuperior to a recoil made in common, as they will laſt much longer, and keep time more exactly. Watch work is done in the moſt reaſonable and beſt manner. All thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their work done with care and diſpatch. He very gratefully acknowledges paſt favours, and hopes for a continuance thereof.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted to ſaid buſineſs.

AS the partnerſhip of FORSYTH and M'CLIESH, Grocers, at the corner of Third and Race-ſtreets, diſſolved the tenth of July, all perſons indebted to them are hereby requeſted to call and pay off their reſpective accompts to JOHN M'CLIESH, who is properly empowered to receive, and give ſufficient receipts for the ſame. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are likewiſe hereby deſired to bring in their accompts that they may be ſettled.

The buſineſs is ſtill carried on at the ſame place as uſual, by JOHN M'CLIESH, who ſells all kinds of Groceries at the very loweſt prices.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per buſhel for any quantity of good clean Muſtard-ſeed, or any ſmall quantity at that rate for ſix months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will uſe their beſt endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of ſo valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occaſion to import from our miniſterial enemies in Great-Britain. Thoſe perſons that have, or may have it to ſell, ſhall not be diſappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Riſing Sun in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe; to Mr. John Davis, ſaddler, near Fourth-ſtreet in Market-ſtreet, or to the Manufactory in Second-ſtreet below the New Market, oppoſite to Almond-ſtreet, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE ſtands in the market on market days, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe: He returns thanks to his former cuſtomers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their eſteem.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Dover, in Kent county, on Delaware, very ſuitable either for a baker or tanner, as there is a ſtream of water runs through the lot, on which is a ſmall meadow: The houſe is two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a good cellar with a large kitchen and bake oven, a large garden, a ſtable, ſmoke-houſe, a ſpring and well of excellent water, with ſeveral acres of paſture. For terms apply to BERTLES SHEE, in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt Tueſday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant boy, named JOSEPH WILKINS, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, clumſy made, dark complexion, and black ſtraight hair: Had on when he went away, an old ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, check ſhirt, ſuperfine broad cloth breeches, a pair of ſhoes almoſt new, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BULLOCK.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the firſt of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living on Bohemia Manor, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negro Man named TOM, about five feet nine or ten inches high, ſometimes limpeth a little in his walk; had on an old brown ſhort coat and waiſtcoat with metal buttons, and ſundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD FOARD, Senior.

Newcaſtle, July 14, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain perſon who called himſelf MEAS, on the 6th inſtant, applied to the ſubſcriber, living in Newcaſtle, for the hire of a horſe to go to Philadelphia, pretending he had forgot his pocket-book and ſome valuable papers there when he left that place in the Port Penn ſtage, and promiſed to return the next day, but has not ſince been heard of, and 'tis believed he has ſold the horſe: The ſaid MEAS appeared to be a middle aged man, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, very ſwarthy and much pitted with the ſmall pox; had on a light coloured wilton coat, black breeches, a regimental round hat with a black riband round the crown, the reſt of his dreſs unknown: The horſe which he got from the ſubſcriber is a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, eight or nine years old, pretty lengthy body, black mane and tail ſwitched, his mane very thick and hangs all on the off ſide, one fore and one hind foot white, but which uncertain; he paces, trots and hand-gallops, no brand or ear mark: The ſaid MEAS pretends he has a brother in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, and is from all accounts a moſt notorious villain. Whoever therefore apprehends the ſaid MEAS, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols in Pennſylvania or this government, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have it in his power to ſecure himſelf, and alſo ſecures the horſe ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or for the horſe alone FOUR DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, from

JOHN RIDDLES.

N. B. Was hired with the horſe, an almoſt new ſaddle with green houſings, and an half worn ſnaffle bridle.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN who underſtands the buſineſs of a family, and can be recommended. Enquire of the Printer. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to DUNLAP's PENNSYLVANA PACKET. NUMB. 199.

By the ſhip CÆSAR, *Captain* MILLER; *and the ſhip* ALFRED, *Captain* CALLENDAR, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following advices.*

ALICANT, April 28.

THE day before yeſterday an edict was publiſhed here, ordering all the merchants, as well natives as foreigners, to keep their regiſters, or books of account, and to draw their bills of exchange, in the Spaniſh or Italian language; and in caſe of refuſal to conform to the above order, they are to be fined for the firſt and ſecond offences, and for the third to ſuffer baniſhment and confiſcation of their goods. The Conſuls at this place have made repreſentations to the court on the matter, and they wait an anſwer with the greateſt impatience.

Moſcow, May 4. A body of 40,000 men are to be aſſembled here on account of the rejoicing for the peace.

Liſbon, May 9. Don Lewis da Cunha, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, after an illneſs during the whole winter, is ſo reduced, that there are ſmall hopes of his recovery, and he has had the laſt ſacraments adminiſtered to him.

Madrid, May 13. They write from Barcelona, that a convoy of 150 ſhips, laden with all kinds of military ſtores and proviſions, had taken on board the 9th of this month a body of 9000 men; that this convoy, commanded by the Count d'Aſſalto, Major General, and Governor of Carthagena, was to ſail the ſame day for Carthagena, where it is to join the other convoys from Ferrol, Cadiz, &c. on board of which are embarked 15,000 men, making in the whole a body of 24,000. Theſe letters add, that this armament will ſail to ſome port in Africa; ſome think Fort Darſio, others mention Fort Argel; and the command in chief of the grand expedition will be given to M. de Cevallas, or to the Count de O Rey-Li, both Lieutenants General.

They write from Carthagena, that among the ſhipping taken up for the ſervice of his Catholic Majeſty, they reckon four Dutch and upwards of ſixty French, who had orders to hoiſt Spaniſh colours, ſome Engliſh, and a great number of Italian and Spaniſh veſſels.

Stockholm, May 19. The town of Philipſtadt in Wermeland is entirely burnt down, together with all the magazines of corn.

Zell, May 20. Laſt Saturday the body of the Queen Caroline Matilda, attended by 16 Captains, was carried in a hearſe and ſix, between a double line of ſoldiers, to the Church of this city, and interred in the royal vault.

Berlin, May 27. On Sunday, Monday, and Tueſday laſt, his Pruſſian Majeſty reviewed on the plain of Templin the garriſon of this town, together with ſeveral regiments in the neighbourhood, making in the whole a body of near 30,000 men.

Hamburgh, May 27. Letters from Copenhagen of the 20th of this month adviſe, that on the 19th the Court received the news of the death of the Queen Caroline Matilda; but that hitherto they kept ſilence on that occaſion; that, however, the Prince Royal and the Princeſs his ſiſter have put themſelves into deep mourning, and had no Court in their apartment. Theſe letters add, that the King, the Queen Dowager, and Royal Family, will on this occaſion wear the uſual mourning for crowned heads, but that they wait for the notification of that death from the Court of London.

LONDON.

June 1. Yeſterday morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth had a levee at his houſe in Charles-ſtreet, St. James's Square, at which a number of American Agents and Merchants attended.

To-morrow morning the Right Hon. the Lord Sandwich, accompanied by ſome of the Lords of the Admiralty, will ſet out on his tour, to take a ſurvey of the dock yards and ſhipping in the different ports.

On Tueſday next his Majeſty will review the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, called the Oxford Blues, on Black-heath.

June 2. A letter from Lord Percy to his father is arrived at Northumberland-Houſe, containing an account of the ſkirmiſh in America. It is ſaid not to differ materially from the accounts already publiſhed.

June 3. Some of the Lords of the Admiralty, it is ſaid, are ſent for by expreſs, to come immediately to town on very urgent buſineſs.

Every breaſt that is not deſtitute of humanity, muſt be deeply affected for the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton in general, particularly the women and children; the innocent and the guilty, the partiſans and the neutral, all involved in one common calamity!

June 5. American matters have thrown the Miniſtry into confuſion; ſome begin to look towards Mr. T'other ſide, as thinking the ins will ſoon be turned to outs.

As ſoon as the print of Lord North was advertized, a certain American agent ſent and purchaſed a number of copies; and we are further told that he has got ſome occaſional lines written, which are annexed to the bottom of each, and are actually ſent off to America, but the propoſed end of this we are not able to gueſs.

It is ſaid that on Friday a perſon in high office attempted to put an end to his life, but was happily prevented by a relation.

On Monday laſt the important queſtion between the Stationers company and Mr. Carnan, of St. Paul's church yard, concerning the right of printing almanacks, was determined by the unanimous opinion of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in favour of Mr. Carnan; and on Friday laſt the injunction obtained by the Stationers company in the Court of Chancery, Nov. 19, 1773, to prevent Mr. Carnan's printing and ſelling almanacks, was diſſolved by the Lord Chancellor.

There never was known ſo many cauſes determined in Weſtminſter Hall, after a term ended, as have been ſince the laſt. A great proof of the folly and ſtupidity of people in this age; not a fiſh woman at Billingſgate, or an orange ſeller in St. Paul's Church-yard, but has ſuch high notions of honour, that upon the ſmalleſt ſlight offered it, they immediately commence actions, expoſe themſelves, and what they have been years ſcraping together, ſquander away among the limbs of the law.

Omiah, the Otaheite, has been often at Ranelagh lately, and enjoyed it much, on account of the ladies being remarkably civil to him.

Saturday, May 20, a tanner, who lives within twenty miles of Hutchin Back-ſtreet, near Baldock, returning late from his work, found his wife had gone to bed, but had forgot to lock the door. The huſband blundering in the dark, juſt gave time to another, who had ſupplied his place to get under the bed. The huſband had put off his clothes, and was getting alſo into bed, when his wife complained ſhe was exceeding ill, and ſhould be glad of ſome anniſed water, but feared the publick houſes were all ſhut up, except the Sun Inn, which was at the greateſt diſtance. The honeſt man put on his clothes, and went to the Sun, where, puting his hand into his pocket for a ſhilling to pay for the water, the waiter returned it him, telling him he could not change his guinea. The man, amazed to hear mention of a guinea (as knowing he had but a few ſhillings) haſtily put his hand again into his pocket, and pulled out nine more, with a ten pound bank note, and on further examination found he had got a new pair of breeches, and a fine watch. Comprehending the whole then in an inſtant, he obſerved, with the coolneſs of a philoſopher, that the affair was over before this, and what was done could not be undone; as his wife, therefore, had been ſo induſtrious in putting him into ſo much ready money, he would have a bottle of wine firſt, and then carry her the anniſeed water. The tanner had the breeches cried on Tueſday in the open market, but has not yet found an owner.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 2.

"Sailed from Spithead, the Romney man of war, with Admiral Duff, for Newfoundland, who is to command at that place; and the Cherokee ſtore ſhip for America.

"Arrived at Spithead, the Ardent, Potts, from London, a tranſport for Boſton."

June 7. This day, after the levee is over, a council is ſummoned to meet at St. James's, ſaid to be on the laſt diſpatches from America, France, and Ireland.

Several of the great officers of ſtate attended his Majeſty at Kew yeſterday.

A tool of the Miniſtry was laſt Sunday giving his maſter an account of what intelligence he had gleaned in his daily perambulation, relative to the Americans, in which, having often occaſion to make mention of them, was ſeveral times interrupted by his maſter, as follows: "Whenever and wherever you have occaſion to make mention of theſe ſcoundrels, always diſtinguiſh them by the word, *the Rebels*, not the Americans."

General Gage's troops are very ſickly, inſomuch that all the hoſpitals in Boſton are full of them. Their ſickneſs is ſaid to be owing to their drinking very freely of new rum, with which they have been ſupplied by the inhabitants.

By the laſt advices from America, it is ſaid that General Gage was buſy in fortifying Beacon hill, ſituated in the heart of the town. It is the opinion of moſt people that Boſton by this time is laid in aſhes, and that one ſtone is not left upon another: The provincials not being able to keep the place, which muſt be ever ſubject to a naval force, is the reaſon given for this proceeding.

It is a determination, we hear, that if the next accounts from America are not more favourable than the laſt, preſs-warrants will be iſſued immediately.

A commercial correſpondent has obliged us with the ſeveral quantities of wheat and flour imported at Briſtol from the followiug Provinces, from the firſt of January 1775, to the 27th of April laſt;

	barrels of flour.	Buſh. of wheat.
From New-York	5523	71,123
Maryland	7594	91,888
Philadelphia	8045	35,967
Virginia	1252	42,835
	22,414	241,812

Suppoſe five buſhels of wheat goes to a barrel of flour, which being added to the ſum total of the wheat, makes 353,882 buſhels, which is the produce of 17,694 acres at 20 buſhels per acre, and the value of the ſame at 5s. per buſhel, amounts to 88,470l. 10s. The bread, rye, rice, and indian corn, are omitted, and likewiſe wheat, barley, and oats, imported from Holland, Garmany, and Ireland, at Briſtol.

During the abovesaid period, twenty ſhips were cleared out from Briſtol for North America, with nothing but ballaſt. viz.

For New-York, ——	7
Maryland, ——	3
Philadelphia, — —	3
Virginia, —	3
South-Carolina, —	3
North-Carolina, —	1
	20

N. B. The quantity of American proviſions imported at Briſtol, is ſcarce a fourth of what is imported at London, Liverpool, Lancaſter, and throughout the other parts of England; and therefore when the non exportation agreement from America takes place with the preſent ſcarcity, and almoſt dearth of our own corn this year, a famine may be dreaded before next ſpring, if the preſent American diſputes are not previouſly ſettled.

June 9. By the lateſt advices, we learn the Virginian troops are collecting, in order to form a reſpectable army ready to march as occaſion may demand.

The Pennſylvanians are certainly embodying their troops, expecting a viſit from General Gage, when reinforced; but his motions are cut off.

Lord Mansfield is moſt ſtudiouſly employed every hour which he can ſpare from the weightier buſineſs of the law, in framing a project for putting an end to the diſputes between Great-Britain and America immediately; but granted that his Lordſhip ſhould herein be ſucceſsful, how will he be able to eſtabliſh that mutual confidence which formerly exiſted between them, and was the very fountain of our trade and power? The Americans muſt of neceſſity be ſuſpicious and diſtruſtful of the ——— faith, nor will they ever, at leaſt for a long time, view us but with a jealous eye.

General Gage viewing the American army with his teleſcope, ſaw General Putnam in it, which ſurpriſed him; and he contrived to get a meſſage delivered to him, that he wanted to ſpeak to him. Putnam, without any heſitation, waited upon him. General Gage ſhewed him his fortifications, and adviſed him to lay down his arms. General Putnam replied, he could force his fortifications in half an hour, and adviſed General Gage to go on board the ſhips with his troops.

Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's, at which Lord North, the Secretaries of State, Lord Gower, Lord Barrington, &c. were preſent; Prince Mazarino, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, and all the other foreign miniſters, retired a quarter after two, which was ſoon after Lord Rochford returned with a bundle of papers, which he went for from St. James's himſelf.

An evening paper ſays, ſome diſpatches of a very important nature are preparing to be ſent to the court of Copenhagen. They are to be carried by a perſon of diſtinction, who is to demand an explicit anſwer; and are ſaid to be in conſequence of the late unfortunate Queen's laſt requeſt reſpecting the care of her children.

When the tender, humane, delicate King of Denmark, was acquainted with the death of his amiable, much injured Queen, it had ſuch an effect on him, that he expreſſed his feelings in words, the meaning of which was to the following effect: "This is a loſs; but had it happened a few days ſooner, I ſhould have ſaved twelve thouſand pounds by it."—It ſeems this alluded to the remittance of that ſum for the half yearly allowance juſt before.

There are letters and prints by the Quaro, Charlton, which is arrived at Falmouth from Salem, which confirm all the accounts that have been received of the action between the King's forces and the Boſtonians; and add, that ſeveral ſmall ſkirmiſhes have happened ſince in favour of the latter.

June 10. Notwithſtanding the ſecrecy with which matters are conducted, it is ſaid an expreſs was ſent off on Wedneſday laſt to General Gage, containing ſome propoſals which he is to offer immediately to the delegates.

If the above propoſitions ſhould not be accepted, (which the miniſtry are in great expectation will) it is a determined point in the cabinet, to take an army of 10,000 foreign troops into the pay of Great-Britain, which will be ſent to Boſton immediately.

They write from Dunkirk, that upwards of two hundred Britiſh artificers, with their wives and families, arrived here in veſſels ſince January laſt, to ſeek employment in the manufactories of France.

A letter from Berlin ſays, it is certain that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick has entered into the King of Pruſſia's ſervice, with the rank of General of foot.

A perſon juſt arrived from Holland ſays, there is great talk there of ſending out four thouſand land forces with all expedition, to reinforce the Dutch colony of Surinam.

Extract of a letter from the Hague.

"From the many warlike preparations now making by the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Pruſſia, between whom there is the ſtricteſt unity and alliance, it is imagined that they will ſhortly put in force their favourite ſcheme of annihilating the ancient ſyſtem of government in Germany, and eſtabliſh out of its ruins two formidable monarchies."

Extract of a letter from Dantzick.

"The King of Pruſſia dropt an expreſſion lately which has occaſioned infinite ſpeculation here. In a public converſation he obſerved, "The Emperor is "very young, and I am very old; yet the time "may not be far diſtant when he and I may divide "Germany between us." This expreſſion was uttered with an air ſeemingly careleſs; but thoſe who know in what manner the King of Pruſſia ſpeaks his mind, will not forget it."

Thurſday the Ruſſian and Swediſh Ambaſſadors, with their ladies, took leave of his Majeſty, and on Tueſday they will ſet out by way of Paris, on their return home.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 15.

"At five this morning four Spaniſh ſhips of the line, commanded by a Rear Admiral, nine frigates, ſeveral xebeques, and 100 ſail of tranſports, were ſeen to paſs the Streights from Cadiz bound to Carthagena."

The Phœnix ſnow, Capt. Willington, from Jamaica to Waterford, took fire in her paſſage, and all the crew periſhed, except two, who eſcaped in the boat, and were brought to England in another ſhip.

The Mary, Beaty, from St. Kitt's to London, is put back, having ſprung a leak the third day after ſhe failed.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, May 6.

"An extraordinary courier from Madrid brought an order for eight battalions of Spaniſh and Walloon guards, who are in garriſon in Catalonia, to hold themſelves in readineſs for embarkation on the firſt notice: and at the ſame time an embargo was laid on all ſhips that were here."

Extract of a letter from Hanover, May 27.

"We learn from Brunſwick, that the regiment of Prince Leopold has, for a certain ſum agreed on, entered into the ſervice of Pruſſia. That Monarch is raiſing recruits throughout the empire, and the Auſtrians are doing the ſame."

A letter from the Hague mentions, that the States General have given orders for all the barrier towns to be put in a ſtate of defence, and the garriſons to be augmented.

The following Bill not having been brought in time enough the laſt Seſſion of Parliament to paſs into a law, it was therefore ordered to be printed for the inſpection of the members againſt the next year: and as it is a matter of great conſequence to the trading part of this kingdom, we have, on that account, laid it before our readers.

A BILL *for preventing the inhuman practice of plundering ſhips that are ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of* GREAT-BRITAIN; *and for the further relief of ſhips in diſtreſs on the ſaid coaſts.*

WHEREAS proviſions and regulations have been made by divers acts of Parliament, made in the third and fourth year of the reign of King Edward the Firſt, and in the twelfth year of Queen Ann, as alſo in the eleventh year of King George the Firſt, and in the twenty-ſixth year of George the Second, to prevent the plundering and deſtroying veſſels in diſtreſs, and the felonious taking away ſhipwrecked or ſtranded goods; which ſaid proviſions and regulations have not proved effectual for preventing ſuch evil practices: therefore for further remedy of the ſame, be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the firſt day of Auguſt, if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be wilfully deſtroyed or damaged upon the ſaid coaſt, or if the cargo, or any part thereof, be wilfully damaged and deſtroyed, or feloniouſly taken away, or by any means detained from the owners thereof otherwiſe than by the ſaid recited acts is directed and authorized, in ſuch caſe the inhabitants of the hundred in which the ſaid offences ſhall be committed, ſhall make full ſatisfaction and amends to ſuch perſon or perſons, their executors and adminiſtrators, whether his Majeſty's ſubjects or foreigners, for the damages ſuſtained by the ſaid offence (provided that the offender or offenders as aforeſaid are not diſcovered and proſecuted, within the ſpace of three months after ſuch offence committed) the ſaid damages to be recovered in the ſame manner as directed and authorized by an act of the ninth year of his Majeſty King George the Firſt, intituled "An Act for the more effectual puniſhing wicked and evil-diſpoſed perſons going armed in diſguiſe, and doing injuries and violences to the perſons and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and for the more ſpeedy bringing the offenders to juſtice;" and by ſeveral acts of the twelfth year of his Majeſty King George the Firſt, chapter thirty; the tenth year of his Majeſty King George the Second, chapter thirty-two; the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his ſaid late Majeſty, chapter fifty-ſeven; and the thirty-firſt year of his ſaid late Majeſty, chapter forty-two: provided alſo, and it is hereby enacted, That no more ſhall be recovered from the hundred, by any action proſecuted by the authority of this act, for the damage done to any ſhip or cargo, than One Thouſand pounds.

And be it further enacted, That any perſon or perſons apprehending, and proſecuting to conviction, any perſons whoſe offences have been declared or made to be felony without benefit of clergy, by the acts of the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Ann, or by the eleventh year of George the Firſt, chapter twenty-ninth, or of the twenty-ſixth of George the Second, chapter nineteenth, ſhall be entitled to a reward of forty pounds, to be paid as in the caſe of a conviction for a robbery on the high way.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon, attempting to apprehend any perſon guilty of the offences againſt this and the aforeſaid acts, ſhall be killed, his executors and adminiſtrators ſhall be entitled to the ſaid reward.

And whereas, by a clauſe in an act of the twentieth year of King George the ſecond, a ſubordination of perſons was eſtabliſhed, to prevent confuſion among thoſe who ſhould be aſſembled to ſave any ſhip or wreck; which order hath not been found convenient; therefore, be it enacted, That the ſaid clauſe be, and it is hereby repealed, and in place thereof, be it enacted, That to prevent confuſion among the perſons aſſembled to ſave any ſhip, veſſel, goods, or effects, as aforeſaid, either for want of proper orders, or by contradictory orders, all perſons ſo aſſembled ſhall conform, in the firſt place, to the orders of the maſter, or other officers or owners of the veſſel; and in their abſence, or for want of their orders, or their not chooſing to take upon them the ſaid direction, then to the perſons authoriſed by the aforeſaid act of Queen Ann, or of the aforeſaid act of King George the ſecond, in the following ſubordination, as any of the ſaid perſons ſhall happen to be preſent; in the firſt place, to the orders of the Sheriffs of the county, or his Deputy; than to thoſe of the Mayor or Chief Magiſtrate of any corporation; then of any Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace; then to the Coroner; then of any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms; then of the Exciſe; then of any Commiſſioners of the Land Tax; then of any Chief or Petty Conſtable, or other Peace Officers; and any perſon whatſoever acting, knowingly and wilfully, contrary to ſuch orders, ſhall forfeit any ſum not exceeding forty pounds, to be levied by warrant of one Juſtice of the Peace; and in caſe of non-payment, the offender ſhall be committed to the houſe of correction for any time not exceeding one month.

And whereas a wicked practice hath prevailed, with regard to the taking off of buoys; for the prevention or puniſhment of which, no ſufficient proviſion hath been made; be it enacted, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt, every perſon who ſhall maliciouſly take or cut off any buoy from any anchor or cable, left by any ſhip on any of the coaſts of this kingdom; and being legally convicted of the ſame, ſhall be, and are hereby declared guilty of felony, and ſhall receive ſentence of tranſportation, as in caſes of felony, for which ſuch puniſhment is appointed.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 10.

By ORDER *of the* CONGRESS.

THE Delegates for this province will attend at Philadelphia, from the 28th inſtant to the 3d of September incluſive, to ſettle the accounts of expences, incurred for raiſing and arming the Rifle Companies of Pennſylvania, for expreſſes, &c.

Philadelphia, COMMITTEE-CHAMBER, *Auguſt* 7, 1775.

Reſolved unanimouſly, THAT the public be advertiſed of the approaching diſſolution of this Committee, on the 15th inſt; and that they be deſired to chooſe a new Committee for this city and liberties the day following, being Wedneſday the 16th inſt.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be recommended to the public to chuſe 76 perſons to repreſent them in Committee for the City, and 24 for the Liberties, viz. 12 for the Northern Liberties, and 12 for Southwark, being all together 100 perſons.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be alſo recommended to the public to chuſe their Committee by ballot, as formerly; and that they meet in their wards, at the uſual places, on Monday the 14th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to appoint Inſpectors for the enſuing election.

Reſolved, That the public be notified, that all perſons, having any demands on this Committee, are deſired immediately to bring in their accounts, to Mr. JOSEPH DEAN, who is impowered to ſettle with them. *By order of the Committee.*

JOHN BENEZET, *Aſſiſtant Sec.*

Extract of a letter from the ſame place, dated July 28.

"Within a day or two we have had five deſerters from the advanced poſts of the enemy; two of them are ſenſible honeſt looking fellows; one that came in this morning particularly ſo.—They have brought a return of the enemy killed and wounded, amounting to 1052: moſt of the wounded are dead or in a dangerous way: They have had no freſh proviſions ſince the affair of Noddle's Iſland; and are not like to have any without fighting for it. One of the deſerters went off laſt night, with leave, to Philadelphia; he is a grenadier of the Royal Iriſh. The deſerters ſay that yeſterday morning General Gage ſurrendered, in the orders of the day, his command of the army to General Howe, and now acts only as civil Governor—That he is lampooned and deſpiſed by the whole army.—That Howe is much cenſured for his mode of attack on our lines laſt month.—That their artillery was wretchedly ſerved; and what is more ſtrange that all their ſpare cartridges which they brought out, were twelve pounders, and they took out only nine pounders cannon, ſo that when our people were obliged to quit their lines the enemy had not one round of artillery.—That young Richardſon was the firſt perſon who munted our parapet; you know him well, he is of the 18th or Royal Iriſh; he is dangerouſly wounded.—That their number of effective men is 4000 in Boſton, and 2200 on Bunkers hill.—That they deſpair of forcing our lines; but talk of getting round us *if they can.*—That 8 ſail of tranſports and one frigate are gone to fiſher's Iſland and other places in the ſound marauding, with 100 men.—That they have erected a large bomb battery on Bunker's Hill, and amogſt others two 18 inch French mortars. That our morning gun, yeſterday, threw an 18 pound ſhot into their incampment on the top of Bunkers Hill.—That the granadiers of the Royal WELCH Fuzileers amounted to to 40 at the attack laſt month, and are now reduced to 8 men.—That the 52d regiment had 22 granadiers killed out of 39.—that the inhabitants of Boſton are ill-uſed and miſerably fed: That they will be ſoon releaſed, becauſe proviſions begin to be ſcarce.—That the army begin to clamour for their pay: There is no caſh; and bills will not ſell under 50 per cent diſcount. The reſolution of the Congreſs againſt government bills was wiſe, and has diſtreſſed the enemy exceedingly. The Reading company of rifle men came in on Tueſday; the reſt are hourly expected and much wanted. We have frequently thrown into their lines, on the wings of the wind at night, hand bills; and propoſe to ſend in a few to-night: theſe bills are blown into their camp, and get into the hands of their ſoldiers without the officers being able to prevent it. Major *Bruce* complained, at an interview, the other day, of ſuch uſage—We retorted his decoying our centries from their poſts; two raſcals having left us a day or two before, by his or ſome other officer's means.

"We expect they will begin to bombard us in a day or two; they cannot hurt but benefit us; they will by ſuch means harden our men, and diſcourage their own: This we have experienced by their bombarding of Roxbury.

Extract of a leeter from Cambdridge, July 31.

"Laſt Friday we were informed by our out centries at the foot of Bunkers Hill, that the enemy had cut down ſeveral large trees, and were buſy all night in throwing up a line and abbates in front of it.—In the evening orders were given to the York county rifle company, to march down to our advanced poſt on Charleſtown neck, to endeavour to ſurround the enemy's advanced guard, and to bring off ſome priſoners; from whom we expected to learn the enemy's deſign in throwing up the abbatees on the Neck. The rifle company divided and executed their plan in the following manner: Capt. Dowdle with 39 men filed off to the right of Bunkers Hill, and creeping on their hands and knees, got into the rear of the enemies centries, without being diſcovered.—The other diviſion of 40 men, under Lieut. Miller, were equally ſucceſsful in getting behind the centries on the left, and were within a few yards of joining the diviſion on the right, when a party of regulars came down the Hill to relieve their guard, and croſſed our rifle men under Capt. Dowdle, as they were lying on the ground in an Indian file. The regulars were within 20 yards of our rifle men before they ſaw them, and immediately fired. The rifle men returned the ſalute; killed ſeveral, and brought of two priſoners and their muſquets, with the loſs of Corporal Crouſe, who is ſuppoſed to be killed as he has not been heard of ſince the affair.

"In return for this, the enemy alarmed us laſt night in their turn. At one o'clock this morning a heavy firing of ſmall arms and cannon occaſioned our drums to beat to arms. The army was immediately ordered under arms to their poſts.—The firing continued in three different quarters; Roxbury, Sewel's point, at the mouth of Cambridge river, and at the advanced poſts at Charles-Town Neck: Some hours elapſed before we knew the deſign of the enemy, which was this:—We had ſurrounded ſome of their out guards the night before, which induced them to ſerve our centries in the ſame manner. They ſent two flat bottomed boats to Sewel's point, to attack our redoubt there. Sallied out at Roxbury and ſet fire to the George Tavern, our advanced guard houſe.—Our people attacked, beat them in, and took one priſoner, who is expected here every minute. The flat bottomed boats after a uſeleſs fire of many hours returned. The picquet guard of the enemy on Charles-Town Neck, attacked and drove in our advanced guard of 60 men, who being reinforced by General Lee's order, recovered their ground and beat off the enemy, killed ſeveral, and brought off ſeven muſkets, without looſing a man, although our men engaged them under their guns within point blank ſhot of their lines.—We are juſt informed that 250 of the Marblehead ſailors have formed on Plowed Hill, and have drove in all the out guards of the enemy.—The enemy do not appear to be very fond of coming out. We ſhall haraſs them continually, and for this reaſon want the aid of the rifle men, as only one company is as yet come in."

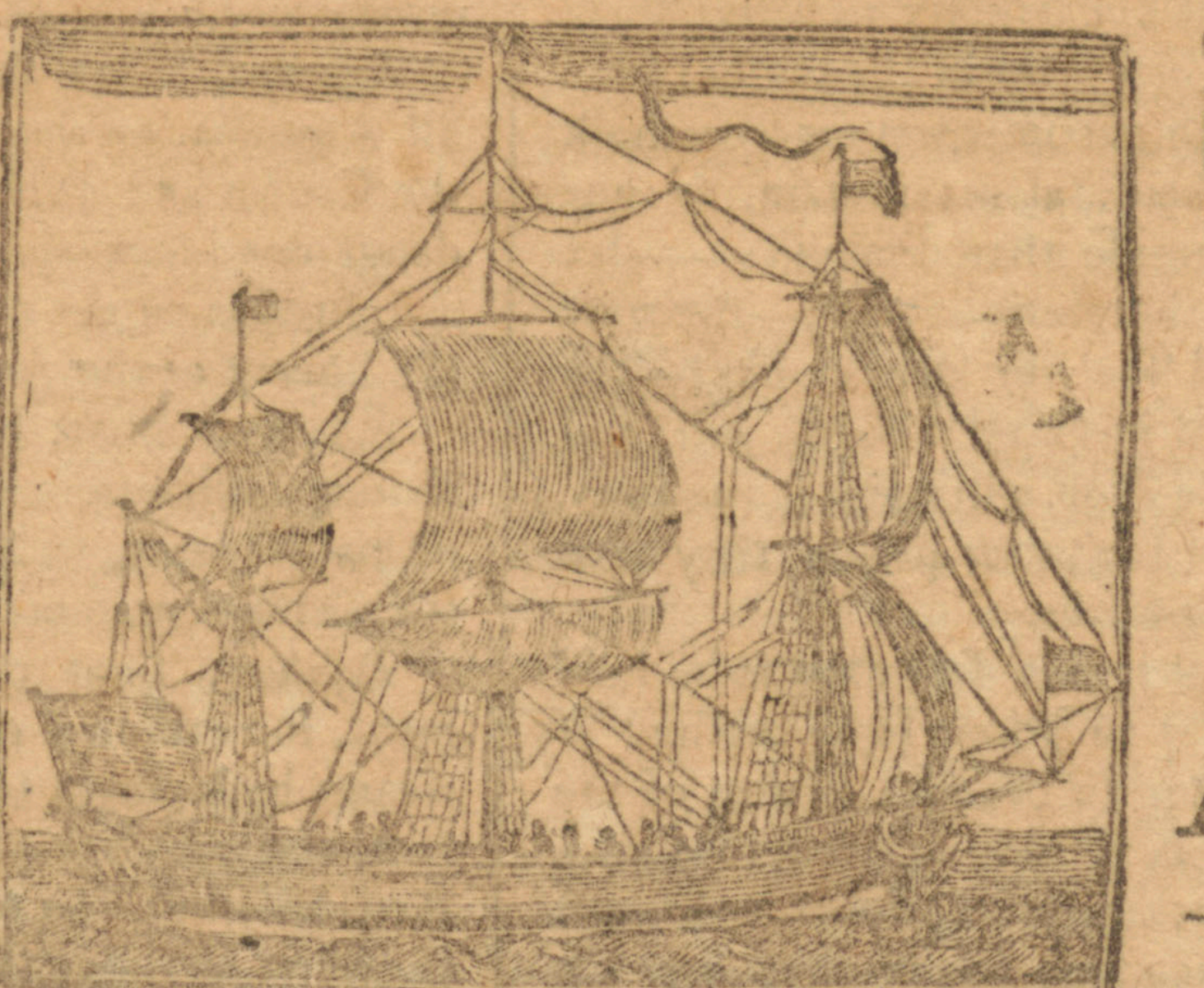
EIGHT DOLLAR'S REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 20th inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore, a ſervant man named THOMAS ARNELL, a gardener, thirty-five years of age, about ſix feet high, dark complexion, and ſhort black hair; had on when he went away, a white jean coat, an old blue ſurtout, a dark blue waiſtcoat, a pair of old buckſkin breeches, ribbed worſted ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with plain braſs buckles, an old linen ſhirt, and an oznabrig ditto: He came from England about a year ago. It is ſuppoſed he has gone in company with MATTHEW HENDERSON, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, pitted a little with the ſmall-pox, and ſays he is a Welchman; had on when he went away, a white cloth coat and jacket, half worn buckſkin breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes with ſteel buckles, and a felt hat; has his hair tied, inclining to red. They are both much addicted to liquor. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS if in the county, and if out of the county the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by HENRY STEVENSON.

N. B. Said HENDERSON hath been employed by me for ſome time as a gardener.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 200.

DUNLAP's
Pennſylvania Packet



OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21ſt, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Sixpence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS; at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Midd. do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Rye do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*
1d.loaf is	0	7½	1d.loaf is	0	8¼	1d.loaf is	0	11
2d.ditto,	0	14¾	2d.ditto,	1	¾	2d.ditto,	1	6¼
4d.ditto,	1	13½	4d.ditto,	2	1½	4d.ditto,	2	12½
8d.ditto,	3	11	8d.ditto,	4	3	8d.ditto,	5	9
12d.ditto,	5	8½	12d.ditto,	6	4½	12d.ditto,	8	6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

LORD CHESTERFIELD's

LETTERS,

Complete in FOUR VOLUMES.

Cæcil County, Maryland, Aug. 15, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcribers being credibly informed that ſome evil minded perſons have raiſed and propagated a malicious report, ſetting forth that we have entered into a contract with ſome Agent for General Gage, and are now actually loading a veſſel with flour, &c. to be ſent to ſaid General at Boſton, which report is utterly falſe and without the leaſt foundation: And that the wicked author or authors may be known and their names made public, we do hereby offer the Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, to be paid to any perſon or perſons that will diſcover the author or authors, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction.

AMOS & WALTER ALEXANDER, }
JAMES BLOCK, } Millers
THOMAS MAY, }

SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at Three-mile Run, near New-Brunſwick, between the 10th and 11th of Auguſt inſtant, a black HORSE, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, about ſeven years old, a blaze in his forehead, and one white hind foot, paces chiefly but can trot: Alſo a ſaddle almoſt new, with a ſpotted ſwanſkin ſaddle-cloth and yellow binding. Whoever ſecures the horſe, thief and ſaddle, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ JOHN BENNET.

New York, Auguſt 14, 1775.

SUSANNA YOUNG, being informed that her uncle, Mr. SAUNDERS BURT, reſides in Maryland, but not knowing in what part, would be extremely glad to have a line from him, directed to her at Meſſrs. EDWARD and WILLIAM LAIGHT's, Merchants, in New-York. ‡

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately, either for the ſummer ſeaſon, or till the 15th of April next,

THAT handſome Dwelling-houſe lately occupied by his Excellency Governor Franklin, ſituated upon the banks of the Delaware, in Burlington, which affords a moſt delightful proſpect of the river, and commands a view of all the veſſels paſſing and repaſſing: It is three ſtories high, with four rooms upon a floor, has a large yard, and two gardens well ſtocked with all manner of garden ſtuff, as alſo a ſmall lot for paſture: There are likewiſe, a good pump with very fine water, a coach-houſe, chair-houſe and ſtable for four horſes, beſides a kitchen, waſh-houſe and laundry, with good ſtore rooms over each: The whole to be let very reaſonable. Any family inclined to treat for the ſame, may be informed of the terms by applying to the Printer, or on the premiſes.

The Furniture is alſo to be diſpoſed of, if wanted; likewiſe a very handſome new chair made by Mr. Williamſon, of Elizabeth Town, and one of the beſt Chair Horſes in the province, he is fifteen hands high, and will trot ten miles an hour in the chair. § 2

Baltimore, July 16, 1775.

THE partnerſhip between JOHN WILSON, JAMES CHRISTIE, junior, and ROBERT CHRISTIE, junior, under the firm of JOHN WILSON and Co. is diſſolved, and the buſineſs now carried on as formerly by John Wilſon and Robert Chriſtie, jun. at Rock Run in Harford County; they have purchaſed James Chriſtie's ſhare of Goods on hand and outſtanding debts, and hope for their friends cuſtom as uſual. Thoſe who are indebted to the old co-partnerſhip are requeſted to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible to John Wilſon, who will receive country produce in diſcharge of the debts at market price. They now have on hand a variety of Goods, and have juſt received a quantity of Coarſe Salt, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms by JOHN WILSON, and
ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of CHEESE, fit for preſent uſe, manufactured after the manner of Glouceſter and Cheſhire Cheeſe, and nothing inferior to either. Likewiſe a quantity of clean Timothy Graſs Seed, of this year's growth. Enquire of ANN BROTHERTON, on Monckton Park, near Wilmington, Newcaſtle County. §

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN HART,

At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worſted damaſks, everlaſtings, durants, tammies, ſhalloons, velverets, checks, ſilk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky ſtripes, pluſh, emboſſed flannels, broadcloths, foreſt cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, ſtuff ſhoes, white Ruſſia ſheetings, ribbonds, ſilk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and ſilver laced hats, ſilver and China handle knives and forks, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private ſale are received at ſaid Store, and ſold for caſh only.

TO BE LET,

A VERY pleaſant SEAT, the property of Capt. OSWALD EVE, within half a mile of the city, conſiſting of a genteel and convenient dwelling-houſe, and out-houſes; alſo a paſture, orchard, garden, and ſome mowing-ground. For further particulars enquire of Doctor JOHN MORGAN, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, at the corner of Third and New-ſtreets, or of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

‡ SAMUEL STILLMAN.

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT HARDIE,

At his houſe in SPRUCE-STREET,

MOROCCO leather, oil cloth, and ſilk umbrelloes; mens, womens and boys white leather gloves; Barcelona handkerchiefs; pound pins, &c. &c.

To be RENTED, a commodious three-ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and lot of ground, chair-houſe, ſtable, hay-loft, ſtable-yard, a pump before the kitchen door, a garden, very fit for a private gentleman and family, ſituate in Southwark, to the ſouthward of the Play-houſe, at the entrance of the Paſſyunk Road. For particulars enquire as above. †

Somerſet County, Auguſt 2, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſale of the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of the Right Honorable William, Earl of Stirling, within my bailiwick, have been often adjourned for want of buyers; and the ſale of the Goods and Chattels is now fixed for Thurſday the 31ſt day of Auguſt inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and that of the Lands for the 5th day of October next, the vendue to be held on the premiſes: Theſe are therefore to notify the Public, that the ſales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day, until the executions I have in my hands are ſatisfied.—The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of ſale.

ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

Paſſyunk Townſhip, Auguſt 14, 1775.

WAS taken up about two months ago, by FRANCIS YOUNG, at DANIEL WILLIAMSON's place, a BAY HORSE, with a black mane and tail, one hind foot white between the hoof, a cut in his right ſide, branded on his left ſide D S. and has ſeveral ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof for charges. ‖

IF MORTEY SULLIVAN, who ſailed from Cork in the year 1762 or 1763, and kept ſchool at Cape Fear, in North-Carolina, will let his brother Jeremiah Sullivan know how to ſend to him, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage, by directing a letter to Mr. Caſey's, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. He was born in the barony of Everough, in the county of Kerry, in the kingdom of Ireland. —Son of Philip Sullivan, Keanough,

---

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,

MAKES and SELLS the following Articles, wholeſale or retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz. ſilk ſword belts, with buckles and ſwivels, at 25s. per piece, and 15s. without, with allowance to thoſe that buy them by the dozen to ſell again; officers and ſoldiers uniforms in gold, ſilver, ſilk, worſted, &c. coach-makers laces and fringes of all kinds, either in ſilk or worſted, figured or plain, with glaſs ſtrings, holders, roſe, bearers, French nailing, and every other article proper for trimming carriages; upholſterers laces and fringes, with lines and toſſels, made to any pattern or colour; gentlemens coats of arms and footmens liveries made to any pattern; ladies trimmings for ſacks or gowns made to any pattern; ſaddlers and hatters trimmings of all ſorts, and a great many other articles in the fancy way, &c.

N. B. Any ſhop-keeper or others that have any gold or ſilver lace or vellum, that is unfaſhionable and not fit for ſale, may have it taken to pieces and made into other patterns of lace or fringe; or having any gold or ſilver threads, tambour or Sileſias of any ſort, may have it manufactured as above on reaſonable terms; or thoſe who have any to ſell may have a good price for it by applying as above. ‖

Newtown, June 26, 1775.

ALL Perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of MACKAY and HOVENDEN, by bond, note or book-debt, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle and pay off their reſpective debts before the 15th day of next month, in order to prevent the ſubſcriber, who is empowered to receive the ſame, from taking ſuch ſteps as will be diſagreeable as well to him as to them.

RICHARD HOVENDEN.

PATRICK WRIGHT,

CONFECTIONER,

Next door to John Dunlap's Printing-office,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of CONFECTIONS, viz. fine caraway comfits, almond ditto, ſugar plumbs, bandſtrings, corianders, almond chips, barley ſugar, white ſugar candie, brown ſugar candie, citron peel, raiſins, red currant jelly, black currant jelly, preſerved cherries, preſerved raſps, raſp jams, marmalade.—BISKETS, viz. macaroons, dyet loaves, pound cake, biſket drops, ſpunge biſket, Queen cake, ratafia drops, Savoy biſket, Tunbridge water cakes, Shrewſbury cakes, mancue biſket, almond rochie, royal hearts, fine ginge cakes, torrong biſket, orange and lemon chip, collaring and potting of all kinds, calves feet jelly, hartſhorn jelly, capillaire.

N. B. The above mentioned Biſket and Cakes to be had at an hour's warning: Alſo all kinds of Paſtry done in the beſt manner and upon the ſhorteſt notice.—They have alſo for ſale, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Nutmegs, Pepper and Alſpice. ‡

TO BE SOLD BY

JAMES DERKINDEREN,

In Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia,

WOOL COMBS, two ſorts of 2 and 3 pitch'd with broaches; a quantity of ſingle and double flint decanters; wine glaſſes; tumblers; caſtors; very good lamp oyl; cod fiſh, herrings and mackarel.

I now again requeſt the Public not to purchaſe any Weſt Jerſey rights of the Council of Proprietors which they hold under William and Ann Knight, the heirs of Thomas Davis, of Bandon, deceaſed, their title being altogether precarious, and ſolely depending on the life of W. Knight, who is now an aged and infirm man, and muſt immediately after his deceaſe revert back again to his heirs, many of whom are now living. As this ſhadow of a title, which the Council of Proprietors preſume to hold one ſeventh of a property under, was obtained from me by perſuaſion and cunningly outwitting me, I requeſt, if any innocent perſon has purchaſed any part of thoſe rights from the Council, that they will forbear to lay them in any part of the Weſtern Diviſion, or cut timber from ſuch locations on any pretence whatſoever, as they may depend on diſagreeable conſequences from ſuch a proceeding.

§ JAMES DERKINDEREN.

JOHN MELCHIOR NAFF,

MANUFACTURER OF WIRE,

In Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Lutheran Church, and at the corner of Apple tree Alley,

INFORMS the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he propoſes to manufacture and ſell all kinds of WIRE, BRASS, IRON and SILVER, and draw it to any ſize, fit for any uſe whatſoever from the firſt rough Braſs and Iron. And as he hath, at his own private expence, already furniſhed himſelf with proper tools and implements to carry on the ſaid buſineſs with WATER WORKS, he hopes to meet with due encouragement, eſpecially as it is the firſt of its kind attempted in America. All favours will be acknowledged by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN MELCHIOR NAFF.

N. B. The ſaid NAFF, on application, can make all kinds of COMMON PINS, HAIR PINS, COTTON CARDS, and HOOKS and EYES, as good and as cheap as can be imported from Europe. †

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a Scotch ſervant man named DAVID RENNEY, by trade a taylor, about twenty years of age, and about five feet ſix inches high, pock marked, has long black buſhy hair, and talks pretty broad; had on when he went away, a long light blue coat and waiſtcoat with baſket buttons, corduroy breeches, ribbed thread ſtockings, old ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, white ſhirt, and a half worn hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, paid by JOHN COLLEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry off ſaid ſervant. †

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 29th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Gunpowder Meeting-houſe, Baltimore County, the two following ſervants, viz. WILLIAM HALL, by trade a ſhoemaker, about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, a handſome made man, ſhort brown hair, high noſe, ſmooth pale face, and light coloured eyes; had on a felt hat, red and yellow ſilk handkerchief, check ſhirt, ſtriped trowſers, black ribbed ſtockings, and turned leather pumps with a patch on one ſide.——— JAMES OSBORN, by trade a blackſmith, about forty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, round full faced, ſmall noſe, ſhort brown hair, and bald on the crown of his head; had on a large caſtor hat, blue coat with a velvet collar, light coloured flowered jacket with red back, buckſkin breeches, half worn ſhoes with old plated buckles: They were both born in the Weſt of England, and ſpeak broad; ſly and deceitful, and have a forged paſs or paſſes; would recommend it to any perſon into whoſe hands they may fall, to take particular care of them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have, if 20 miles from home, FORTY SHILLINGS; if 40 miles, EIGHTY SHILLINGS; if 60 miles, SIX POUNDS; if 100 miles, NINE POUNDS; if 200 miles, the above Reward, and Eighteenpence per mile for bringing them home, paid by

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS.

N. B. It is likely they may ſteal other cloaths, as I look upon them to be great rogues. †

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1775.

FOR CORK,

The BRIGANTINE

PEACE,

DAVID CAMPBELL,

MASTER;

EXPECTED to ſail in about ten days from this date. For paſſage apply to WILLIAM PATTERSON, or the ſaid maſter on board the veſſel, at Mr. George Graham's wharf, near South-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Thurſday evening, the 3d inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant girl named MARIA CATHERINE MAMRO, *eighteen years of age, black hair, a ſcar on one of her cheek bones, dark complexion, bobs in her ears, and low in ſtature; had on when ſhe went away, a broad ſtriped blue and white cotton lincey petticoat, a callico ſhort gown, black ſilk bonnet; ſhe took with her a blue and white narrow ſtriped ſhort gown and petticoat, a garnet coloured camblet ſkirt, a dark ground callico ditto, and ſundry other cloaths: She goes by the name of Caty, and ſuppoſed to be gone with one Conrad Konigsfeld to Mr. Wiſtar's Glaſs houſe in the Jerſeys. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward.*

† *RICHARD FOOTMAN.*

Wilmington, Newcaſtle County, Aug. 3, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN HUMBLE, about twenty-two years of age, five feet ſeven inches high; had on and took with him when he went away, a ſnuff coloured thickſet coat and jacket half worn, ſtriped linen trowſers, buckſkin breeches, a ſmall caſtor hat bound with black ribbond, old ſhoes with maccaroni plated buckles; his hair long and black, which he wears ſometimes tied and ſometimes buckled; he is a genteel looking young fellow, came into the country with Capt. Oſborn about three month ago. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and confines him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † *JOSEPH WARNER.*

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday night, the 30th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber living in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant lad named JACOB DOWN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, brown complexion, round viſage, dark brown hair tied, a ſtrait well made fellow, talks a little in the Weſt country dialect; had on and took with him, a grey Iriſh napped coat and breeches without lining, a white cloth jacket a good deal dirtied, one pair of old and one pair of new narrow trowſers, an old white ſhirt with ruffles at the breaſt and ſleeves, a brown linen ditto, a pair of light coloured ribbed worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes and braſs buckles, a black velvet ſtock, and braſs claſps with ſome letters and figures on them, a wool hat cut very ſmall in the brim: He came in about ſix weeks ago with Capt. Lowdon, from Newry, and it is very probable he will paſs for a deſerter from Gage's army, (as he has been a ſoldier) or attempt to get on board a man of war at Newcaſtle or elſewhere: He can write a tolerable good hand, and may forge a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† *PERSIFOR FRAZER.*

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS in actual engagements, both in platoons, ſub and grand diviſions; explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing ſtanding, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his preſent Majeſty, May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle, on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771: with ſome additions ſince that time, explained with thirty folio copper-plates. Alſo an addition of three copper-plates, firſt of ſurveying; ſecond, fortification; and the third containing two figures, one of a gun, and the other of a mortar, according to the deſcriptions which will be annexed. Likewiſe ſome ſecrets of the Engliſh laboratory clearly diſcuſſed and explained.

N. B. The propoſals were firſt publiſhed May 3, 1775, by THOMAS HANSON, Adjutant for the ſecond battalion: It is expected ſaid work will be compleated in three or four weeks from this date. The ſubſcribers names will be inſerted, and thoſe that chooſe to ſubſcribe muſt do it ſpeedily, otherwiſe their names will not be in the book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *John Dickenſon*, Eſq; *Thomas Mifflin*, Eſq; *Daniel Roberdeau*, merchant, *John Cox*, jun. merchant; *Samuel Meredith*, merchant; *John Wilcocks*, merchant; Mr. *Bradford*, printer, *Benjamin Towne*, printer; *John Dunlap*, printer; by the author, *Thomas Hanſon*; *Thomas Nevell*, at the ſign of the Carpenters-Hall, Fourth-ſtreet; *Benjamin Loxley*; and *Robert Bell*, printer and bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Dover, in Kent county, on Delaware, very ſuitable either for a baker or tanner, as there is a ſtream of water runs through the lot, on which is a ſmall meadow: The houſe is two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a good cellar with a large kitchen and bake oven, a large garden, a ſtable, ſmoke-houſe, a ſpring and well of excellent water, with ſeveral acres of paſture. For terms apply to BERTLES SHEE, in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THAT the preſent ſyſtem of American meaſures tend to a diſmemberment of the empire, is confeſſed even by the ſtaunchest friends to adminiſtration. Doctor Johnſon, the moſt powerful advocate of the Tory party, endeavours to prepare the minds of the people for the loſs of the Colonies, as an event which in all human probability will ſoon take place. The Doctor indeed qualifies his ſentiments on this ſubject by inſinuating, that reſigning the right of taxing the Colonies is in effect to loſe the Continent, as parting with the ſovereignty is diſſolving the obligations to obedience. But, Sir, is there no difference between a ſovereign power bounded by law, and a ſovereignty which knows no limits? Are there no boundaries marked out by the Conſtitution, the tranſgreſſion of which is tyranny? If there be no ſuch thing as a legal and illegal exerciſe of ſovereign power, then were our anceſtors who expelled the Stuarts for violating the Conſtitution rebels of the firſt magnitude.

I truſt, however, that Engliſhmen will not eaſily be prevailed on to admit a principle, which, if admitted tends to weaken his preſent Majeſty's title to the crown. I am willing to hope that a very large majority of the Britiſh nation are Whigs. That they are ſo is preſumeable, becauſe three-fourths of the people hold in utter deteſtation the meaſures purſued againſt America. Tories and Jacobites ex ol them; Whigs, Revolutioniſts, and the true friends of the Brunſwick line, cenſure them as pregnant with national ruin.

All parties agree that we are in danger of loſing America. Dr. Johnſon, in his late pamphlet, admits this to be "an evil which may befal us;" but Dr. Johnſon has not informed the public to whom the nation is indebted for this probable evil. He hath wiſely kept back a piece of information, which, if divulged, would rouze a nation's vengeance. What Dr Johnſon has thus deſignedly left undone, the conſiderer of his pamphlet hath performed.

"If (ſays the author of Taxation no Tyranny candidly conſidered) loſing America, or reſigning it, is the preſent alternative—we have to thank our Tory miniſters for having forced us, wrong-headedly, into ſo ſhocking a dilemma. In the late reigns, America was always thought dependent on Britain, though ſhe was governed preciſely in the ſame manner in which ſhe is this inſtant ready to ſubmit to our ſway. The whole difference has been made by the ideas of our different miniſters. Whigs were ſatisfied with America, becauſe ſhe purchaſed our goods, encreaſed the revenue by that purchaſe—enriched our merchants—employed our men—raiſed ſeamen for our fleets. Theſe were, in their ideas, ſolid benefits. Willing to indulge the provinces in the enjoyment of their rights, the idea of taxing them was never dreamed of. We never imagined them independent—and they never termed us tyrannical.—But when Tory miniſters ſeized the helm, high flying maxims regulated the ſtate. The great national advantages we poſſeſſed, were light as air in the balance, when weighed againſt the pleaſure of encroaching on the rights of the Americans. No benefits were prized, on account of their being national—the money was wanted for private ſervice. Is it to be ſaid that we reſign America, becauſe we poſſeſs the ſubſtance—and give up the ſhadow? Is the government of America to be thought loſt, becauſe that government will not be ſuffered to be deſpotick? If our ſhip is leaky let Whigs tighten the ſeams—and ſtop the holes which Tories have bored in her bottom. There is no occaſion for "jumping into the ſea"—for we may ſail into a ſafe harbour, if ſkilful pilots are placed at the helm.

"That America muſt in time be independent, is paſt all poſſibility of doubt. That our Tories have anticipated that independence, above a century—is a truth incontrovertibly clear. The diſſentions which diſtracted the Colonies internally—were unſurmountable obſtacles to their independence—and there is no knowing how long they might have continued, if miniſtry had not reconciled their differences, and cooled their animoſities by forcing them to have one common intereſt, which has united them in one common cauſe. To haſten their independence—miniſtry have cemented their union. They ſet fire to the houſe they were to protect——and now complain of being ſcorched by the flame!

"Are we not doing our utmoſt to wean the Americans from the neceſſity of uſing our manufactures? Have we not turned their eyes towards their own intereſt, by leading them to attend to the increaſe of their ſheep? Have they not advanced to independence, more within the laſt twelve years, entirely owing to the abſurd, obſtinate perſeverance of miniſtry, in their attempts to raiſe a revenue, at the expence of ten times its value in commerce, than they would have done an hundred, under a Whig adminiſtration? this cannot be denied with truth."

What ſhall be ſaid to theſe things? Are the facts ſtated in the quotation true? Is the obſervation on thoſe facts right? If the facts are true and the obſervations juſt, we have only to hope that at the next reviſal of the Liturgy, a prayer may be inſerted for our deliverance from the curſe of a Tory adminiſtration, as from a dreadful national calamity.

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DUBLIN, *May* 9.

THE talk of an *Union* with England is again revived. This would be a fatal ſtroke againſt Ireland. The day, we hope, is far diſtant, when all virtue is to forſake the repreſentatives of the people.—In every teſt an oppoſition to this meaſure is recommended.

It is univerſally known that the people were ſpirited up to join in the glorious revolution of 1688, by the excellent letters and eſſays that were publiſhed for ſome time in pamphlets and news-papers. For a while the public were diſpirited, and thought all theſe writings would be in vain. The courtiers affected to deſpiſe them: But at length, by a conſtant repreſentation of the evil deſigns of a tyrannical and deteſtable adminiſtration, the eyes of the oppreſſed ſubjects were effectually opened, and they took the firſt opportunity to aſſert their civil and religious rights. So in the preſent ſituation of affairs, though patriotic writers may think they have exerted their talents in vain, as our grievances rather encreaſe than diminiſh;——let them not ceaſe from the glorious taſk;—the time may be near at hand for our deliverance;—the meaſure of miniſterial iniquity is nearly full, and when quite ſo, a ſingle drop will make it run over, and ſpill the whole of the bitter potion they have been ſo long preparing for us.

May 20. A council is in a few days to be held at the Caſtle, in order to adopt ſome method of putting an effectual ſtop to the proceedings of the White Boys, which have now arrived to ſuch a daring pitch, as to create a general terror through that part of the kingdom where they are aſſembled.

SAVANNAH, (*Georgia*) *July* 12.

AT a Provincial Congreſs, held, agreeable to appointment, at Tondee's Long-Room, on the fourth day of July, 1775. Archibald Bulloch, Eſq; being propoſed as Preſident, was unanimouſly elected; and George Walton, Eſq; being propoſed as Secretary, was alſo unanimouſly elected.

Wedneſday, 5th July, 1775. A motion was made and ſeconded, that this Congreſs apply to his Excellency the Governor, by meſſage, requeſting him to appoint a day of faſting and prayer throughout this province, on account of the diſputes ſubſiſting between America and the Parent State. which being unanimouſly paſſed in the affirmative, it was ordered, that Dr. Zubly, William Young, Dr. Jones, John Glen, John Houſtoun, Joſeph Clay, Stephen Drayton, and William Maxwell, be a Committee for that purpoſe.

COPY of the MESSAGE.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Provincial Congreſs, deeply concerned at the preſent alarming ſtate of affairs, and the diſtreſſes of America, humbly requeſt that your Excellency would appoint a day of faſting and prayer to be obſerved throughout this province, that a happy reconciliation may ſoon take place between America and the Parent State, and that, under the auſpicious reign of his Majeſty and his deſcendants, both countries may remain united, virtuous, free and happy, till time ſhall be no more.

By order of the Congreſs,

ARCHIBALD BULLOCH, Preſident.

Friday, 7th July, 1775. The following is his Excellency's Anſwer to the Meſſage of this Congreſs.

To Stephen Drayton, Eſq; and the other Gentlemen who waited on the Governor.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE taken the opinion of his Majeſty's Council relative to the requeſt made by the Gentlemen who have aſſembled together by the name of a Provincial Congreſs, and muſt premiſe, that I cannot conſider that meeting as conſtitutional: But, as the requeſt is expreſſed in ſuch loyal and dutiful terms, and the ends propoſed being ſuch as every good man muſt moſt ardently wiſh for, I will certainly appoint a day of faſting and prayer to be obſerved throughout this province.

JA. WRIGHT.

Savannah, the 7th of July, 1775.

A motion was made and ſeconded, that the thanks of this Congreſs be given to his Excellency the Governor for his anſwer to the meſſage of this Congreſs, and his ready compliance with their requeſt; which being put, unanimouſly paſſed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Dr. Zubly, John Smith, and Joſeph Clay, be a Committee for that purpoſe.

A motion was made and ſeconded, that five perſons be choſen to repreſent this province in the Continental Congreſs appointed to be held at the city of Philadelphia on the 10th of May laſt, and the queſtion being put, it paſſed unanimouſly in the affirmative.

The Congreſs then proceeded to the choice, when John Houſton and Archibald Bulloch, Eſqrs. the Rev. Dr. Zubley, Noble Wimberly Jones and Lyman Hall, Eſqrs. were duly elected.

Reſolved, therefore, That the ſaid John Houſtoun and Archibald Bulloch, Eſqrs. the Rev. Dr. Zubly, Noble Wimberly Jones and Lyman Hall, Eſqrs. be the Delegates of this province to repreſent the ſame in the Continental Congreſs, and that any three be a quorum.

By Order of the Congreſs.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

GEO. WALTON, *Secr.*

WHEREAS, by the unrelenting fury of a deſpotick Miniſtry, and with a view to enforce the moſt oppreſſive acts of a venal and corrupted Parliament, and an army of mercenaries under an unfeeling Commander have actually begun a civil war in America: And whereas the apparent iniquity and cruelty of theſe deſtructive meaſures have however had this good effect, to unite men of all ranks in the common cauſe: And whereas to conſult on means of ſafety, and the method of obtaining redreſs, the good people of this province of Georgia have thought proper to appoint a Provincial Congreſs, the Delegates met at the ſaid Congreſs, now aſſembled from every part of the province, beſides adopting the reſolutions of the late Continental Congreſs, find it prudent to enter into ſuch other reſolutions as may beſt expreſs their own ſenſe, and the ſenſe of their conſtituents, on the preſent unhappy ſituation of things, and therefore thought fit and neceſſary to reſolve as follows:

Reſolved, That we were born free, have all the feelings of men, and are entitled to all the natural rights of mankind.

Reſolved, That by birth or incorporation we are all Britons, and whatever Britons may claim as their birthrights is alſo ours.

Reſolved, That in the Britiſh empire, to which we belong, the conſtitution is ſuperior to every man, or ſet of men, whatever, and that it is a crime of the deepeſt dye in any inſtance to impair or take it away, or deprive the meaneſt ſubject of its benefits.

Reſolved, That that part of the American continent which we inhabit was originally granted by the crown, and the Charter expreſsly from Charles the 2d makes its conſtitutional dependance on the crown only.

Reſolved, That thoſe who now would ſubject all America, or this province, to dependency on the Crown and Parliament, are guilty of a very dangerous innovation, which in time will appear as injurious to the crown as it is inconſiſtent with the liberty of the American ſubject.

Reſolved, That, by the law of nature, and the Britiſh conſtitution, no man can legally be deprived of his property, without his conſent given by himſelf or his repreſentatives.

Reſolved, That the acts of the Britiſh Parliament, for raiſing a perpetual revenue on the Americans, by laying a tax on them without their conſent, and contrary to their proteſtations, are diametrically oppoſite to every idea of property, to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and at one ſtroke deprive this vaſt continent of all liberty and property, and as ſuch muſt be deteſted by every well-wiſher to Great-Britain and America.

Reſolved, That the ſubſequent laws, made with a view to enforce theſe acts, viz. the Boſton Port Bill, the Alteration of their Charter, the Act to carry beyond Sea for Trial, and what refines upon every other ſpecies of cruelty, the Fiſhery Bill, are of ſuch a complexion that we can ſay nothing about them for want of words to expreſs our abhorrence and deteſtation.

Reſolved, That the loyalty, patience, and prudence, of the inhabitants of New-England, under their unparalleled preſſures, having been conſtrued into timidity and a dread of regular troops, a civil war, in ſupport of acts extremely oppreſſive in themſelves, hath actually been begun, and that there is too much reaſon to believe that plans have been in agitation big with every thing terrible to other provinces, plans as raſh, barbarous, and deſtructive, as the cauſe which they were intended to ſerve.

Reſolved, That in theſe times of extreme danger, our Aſſembly not being permitted to ſit, we muſt have either been a people without all thought or council, or have aſſembled as we now are in Provincial Congreſs, to conſult upon meaſures which, under God, may prove the means of a perpetual union with the Mother Country, and tend to the honour, freedom and ſafety of both.

Reſolved, This this province bears all true allegiance to our own rightful Sovereign King George III. and always will, and ought to bear it, agreeable to the conſtitution of Great-Britain, by virtue of which only the King is now our Sovereign, and which equally binds Majeſty and ſubjects.

Reſolved, That we are truly ſenſible how much our ſafety and happineſs depends on a conſtitutional connection with Great-Britain, and that nothing but the being deprived of the privileges and natural rights of Britons would ever make the thought of a ſeparation otherwiſe than intolerable.

Reſolved, That, in caſe his Majeſty, or his ſucceſſors, ſhall, at any time hereafter, make any requiſition to the good people of this province, by his Repreſentatives, it will be juſt and right that ſuch ſums ſhould be granted as the nature of the ſervice may require, and the ability and ſituation of this province will admit of.

Reſolved, That this province join with all the provinces in America now met by Delegates in Continental Congreſs, and that John Houſtoun and Archibald Bulloch, Eſqrs. the Rev. Doctor Zubly, Lyman Hall, and Noble Wimberly Jones, Eſqrs. be the Delegates from this province for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed, whoſe duty it ſhall be to ſee to it that the reſolutions of the Continental and Provincial Congreſs be duly obſerved, and that every perſon who ſhall act in oppoſition thereto have his name tranſmitted to the Continental Congreſs, and his miſdeeds be publiſhed in every American paper.

Reſolved, That with all ſuch perſons, except the indiſpenſible duties that we owe all mankind, (bad men and enemies not excepted) we will have no dealings nor connection, and we extend this our reſolutions alſo to all ſuch perſons or corporations in Great-Britain who have ſhewn themſelves enemies to America.

Reſolved, That we will do what in us lies to preſerve and promote the peace and good order of this province, and, ſhould any perſon become an innocent ſufferer on account of theſe grievances, we will do whatever we juſtly may for his relief and aſſiſtance,

Reſolved, That in ſuch calamitous times as the preſent every poſſible indulgence ought to be given to honeſt debtors; and it would be ungenerous (unleſs there appeared intention of fraud) in any gentleman of the law to ſue without previous notice, and any perſon ſo ſued may apply to the Committee, and ſhould it appear to them that the creditor is in no danger of loſing his money, or can be properly ſecured, they ſhall interpoſe their friendly offices to perſuade him to drop the proſecution; and every proſecutor that ſhall appear to take advantage of the confuſion of the times to diſtreſs his debtor ought to be publickly pointed out and held in abhorrence.

Reſolved, That, notwithſtanding, in a late Bill for reſtraining the trade of ſeveral provinces in America, this province is excepted, we declare that we look upon this exception rather as an inſult than a favour, as being meant to break the union of provinces, and as being grounded on the ſuppoſition that the inhabitants of ſuch excepted province can be baſe enough to turn the oppreſſion of America into a mean advantage.

By Order of the Congreſs.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

GEO. WALTON, *Secretary.*

NEWBERN, (*North Carolina*) *Auguſt* 6.

In COMMITTEE, *Auguſt* 5.

From the late conduct of Governor Martin at Fort Johnſton, and intelligence ſince received by this Committee, it appears he intends erecting the King's ſtandard, and commencing hoſtilities againſt the people of this province. It is therefore RESOLVED, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever have any correſpondence with him, either by perſonal communication or letter, on pain of being deemed enemies to the liberties of America, and dealt with accordingly. And that no perſon or perſons preſume to remove him or themſelves from hence to Core Sound, or any other part of the province, where the Governor reſides, without leave of this Committee, as he or they will not be ſuffered to return here. *By Order.*

R. COGDELL, *Chairman.*

By a gentleman juſt come to town from Cape Fear, we have a certain account that the armed force, which lately went down to burn Fort Johnſton, has effected the ſame by deſtroying all the houſes, and rendering the fortifications entirely uſeleſs. Captain Collett, who commanded that fort, it is ſaid had a number of ſlaves, which he had inſtigated to revolt from their maſters, actually concealed in the fort, which were again recovered by their ſeveral owners; for this treachery they burnt his dwelling houſe, with all his furniture, and every thing valuable which he had not time to get on board the man of war.

PORTSMOUTH, *Auguſt*, 8.

We hear that four gentlemen, late captains in the miniſterial army, at Boſton, have reſigned their commiſſions to Gen. Gage, from a conviction that the ſervice they were employed in was derogatory to their honour, diſgraceful to humanity, and ſubverſive of the common rights of mankind.

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 10.

Since Monday laſt eight companies of rifle-men, of about 100 men each, have arrived from the ſouthward. Four more are daily expected.

Col. Thompſon of the Pennſylvania regiment of rifle-men, and a number of young gentlemen, volunteers, from Philadelphia, are arrived. Alſo Captain Morgan's company in 3 weeks from Virginia, being 600 miles.

WORCESTER, *Auguſt* 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cambridge, dated Auguſt 8.

"I have ſeen Mr. P——, who left Boſton laſt Friday evening, who informs me it is very ſickly both among the inhabitants and ſoldiery; that many of the inhabitants die broken hearted; that the enemy have entirely diſmantled Caſtle-William, undermined the walls and intend blowing them up; that ſeveral officers are embarked and ſailed for England, as he ſuppoſes, to give a true ſtate of facts; that fewel is ſo much wanted, the enemy have broke open ſeveral cellars and took waſhing tubs, empty caſks, and all the wood they could find to make fire to cook with, and tore all the rope walks down for the ſame purpoſe; and that ſtrict orders are given, that no mechanic of any kind whatever ſhould leave the town."

NEW-LONDON, *Aug.* 11.

We hear from Weſtmoreland, in the weſtern part of this colony, that Laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight about 50 Indians of the ſix nations came to that place, and incamped at a ſmall diſtance from the ſettlement; the next day they came in and delivered a meſſage, which was to this purpoſe.—That they were ſorry to hear of the difference which ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and the Colonies—That they ſhould not take up the hatchet on either ſide—That they meant to be at peace with the Engliſh as long as the ſtream ran down the Suſquehannah, river—That ſhould differences in future ariſe between us and them, they would try every gentle and healing meaſure to obtain redreſs of the grievance—That as Col. Guy Johnſon had left his habitation, and they were deſtitute of a ſuperintendent, they deſired Col. Butler to take upon him that truſt; and that the place for holding their future Congreſſes might be Weſtmoreland.

NEWPORT, *Auguſt* 7.

A Gentleman from the American camp ſays—Laſt Wedneſday, ſome rifle men, on Charleſtown ſide, ſhot an officer of note in the miniſterial ſervice, ſuppoſed to be Major Small, or Bruce, and killed three men on board a ſhip at Charleſtown ferry, at the diſtance of full half a mile; that General Gage had lately ſent two armed ſchooners to Machias, or to ſome place near it, with caſh to buy live ſtock, and gave orders to take the ſtock by force if the inhabitants would not ſell it, which they did refuſe, when the ſchooners people attempted to take off the ſtock; upon which the inhabitants roſe, made all the men priſoners, ſeized on the ſchooners and caſh, and ſhared about £.5 ſterling a man.

Laſt week a Gentleman came to town from Connecticut, who exhibited ſeveral ſamples of ſaltpetre, of excellent quality, lately made in that Colony, where, as well as in the other Colonies, a number of works are erecting for making that uſeful article, and it is not doubted but there will ſoon be a ſufficient quantity procured to ſupply the whole continent for making as much gun powder as will be wanted.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 17.

Capt. Matthewman, from Coracoa, informs us, that when he left that place, there was then a Spaniſh pirate on the coaſt, who had taken ſeveral veſſels belonging to the Engliſh; others he ran on ſhore, and ſome he plundered. There was then an embargo on the veſſels in the harbour, and ſeveral privateers fitted out to attack him.

John Trumbull, Eſq; is appointed another Aid de Camp to his Excellency General Waſhington.

Samuel B. Webb, Eſq; is appointed Aid de Camp to Major General Putnam.

We can inform our readers from undoubted authority, that ſome merchants of this city, who had chartered a veſſel, to load her with flax ſeed for Ireland, have altered her voyage, rather than give diſſatisfaction to their fellow citizens. It is hoped other public ſpirited perſons will follow their example.

The following is ſaid to be a copy of a letter from a gentleman of character in New-Haven, to his friend in this city.

" I have only a few minutes time to inform you by Mr. Alexander, the expreſs, that General Gage has demoliſhed the caſtle. Mr. Hancock ſhewed me a letter from a Gentleman in Boſton, dated the firſt of this inſtant, that General Gage had ſent all his family to England, and that the whole army would leave Boſton ſoon, 'twas ſuppoſed he would firſt deſtroy the town; the deſtination of the troops is not known, may it not be for New-York? I hope our people will prepare; the author of the letter ſays, there are 2500 of Gage's men killed and died ſince the battle of Bunker's Hill; they have buried thirty regulars a week for a long time. There are three men of war and eleven tranſports anchored at Fiſher's Iſland. Mr. Hancock ſhewed me a letter from General Waſhington, which confirms the departing of the troops."

The following is the beſt account we are able to collect, of the late expedition of the Piratical Regular *traitors to the Engliſh conſtitution, and the Britiſh Colonies, in plundering Fiſher's, Gardner's, Plum and Block Iſlands,* of ſtock, proviſion, &c.

The deſign of the regulars, to plunder theſe iſlands, having been communicated to the inhabitants and proprietors by the Congreſs of New-York, and other intelligences, as early as Tueſday the 8th, there was time to have taken off all the ſtock; and ſome was actually taken off: But ſome differences having ariſen between the proprietors and the committees, concerning the expence of the buſineſs, before any thing could be determined, the ſhips of the enemy appeared in ſight—Diſpatches were immediately ſent to alarm and aſſemble the people on the Connecticut and Long Iſland ſhores, who, notwithſtanding the utmoſt haſte they could then make, were too late to prevent the execution of the felonious deſign of the enemy; who on Friday the 11th, approached Gardner's iſland, with the following veſſels and forces, viz. 7 tranſport ſhips, 2 brigs, 2 men of war, 1 ſnow of 10 guns, 1 armed ſchooner of 17 men and 200 regulars, as reported by the ſailors, landed on the iſland and aſſiſted by 10 villainous tories from South-Hold, &c. took off the following Stock, &c.

By the account of Benjamin Miller, the overſeer,

1000 Sheep,
30 Hogs,
13 Geeſe,
3 Calves,
1000 lb. Cheeſe,
7 Tons Hay, were taken off, and much damage done to gardens, fences, fowls, &c. When they went away, they left on the table half a guinea and a piſtareen.

Signed by *Benjamin Miller*.
And Atteſted.

The following letter was left by the Commanding Officer, and gives reaſon to ſuſpect that the expedition (as to Gardner's Iſland) was preconcerted with the proprietor, or manager.—The following is an exact copy, viz.

" SIR,

" As we have got loaded all the veſſels, I can't come to your houſe according to promiſe, I ſend you account of what I have got off your iſland; Sheep, 823; fat Cattle, 59; Cows, 3; Calves, 3; one of the Calves got away: The cheeſe I will take account of.—Send me ſome pigs, fowls and potatoes, and ducks, and ſome bread, and when you come to Boſton, I will ſecure your intereſt to you if in my power. I am very ſorry it is not in my power to come to your houſe, but ſo good a wind we can't ſtay. The hay you muſt ſend an account of by Capt. Lawrence.

Sir, I am Your's
ABIJAH WILLANT.

Auguſt 11th, 1775,
12 o'clock at night."

Beſides the fore mentioned ſtock from Gardner's iſland, we are informed that the ſame crew of free booters, took from Fiſher's iſland, 26 fat cattle, and about 1000 ſheep: alſo from Plum iſland, 14 fat cattle: At this laſt iſland they had only one prize wood boat and a tranſport brig. On their arrival and landing on one ſide of the iſland, they were fired upon by about 100 of Col. Wooſter's Provincials, who had landed on the other ſide. But it being repreſented to the commanding officer, that the iſland was nearly ſurrounded by a number of the enemy's armed veſſels who would be likely to cut off their retreat, they fired but one volley, which did not appear to have done any execution, and then retired to the main land, when the fourteen cattle were taken off.

After theſe exploits, 3 more tranſports appearing in ſight, on Tueſday morning, the Roſe and the Swan ſloops of war, ſailed to meet them, in order to make a deſcent upon, and plunder Block iſland; the ſucceſs of which attempt we have not yet heard.

It is the opinion of good judges, that only 200 Provincial ſoldiers well poſted on either of theſe iſlands, would have repelled the attack made upon it by the regulars.

We have advice from Huntington on Long-iſland, that on Wedneſday morning the 9th, 40 volunteers from that place, and many from the parts adjacent, went off to join General Wooſter's forces, but that on the way, being informed by falſe intelligence, that they were too late, for that the enemy had done their buſineſs and were gone, they returned back, and on their way, diſarmed a number of tories at Southhold, and lodged one of the moſt obnoxious (the Reverend Mr. Lyon) under guard in General Wooſter's camp.

The number of men who appeared to oppoſe theſe depredations of the regulars, is ſuppoſed to exced a thouſand—with whale boats ready to have carried them to the ſcene of action: But being deceived by falſe intelligence, and turned back, only one company of about 40 went to Gardner's iſland, where they arrived in time to ſee the enemy under ſail, and in a few hours after their departure.

AT a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Somerſet, in the province of New-Jerſey, aſſembled at the Court-Houſe in ſaid county, on Friday the 28th day of July, 1775, purſuant to advertiſements of the late Committee of Correſpondence.

HENDRICK FISHER, Eſq; Chairman.
JOHN LEFERTY, Secretary.

The ſaid freeholders being informed that the late Committee of Correſpondence for this county, expired the 15th day of July inſtant, and being convinced of the neceſſity of chooſing a new Committee of Correſpondence, for the county, DO RESOLVE, that a new Committee of Correſpondence, to conſiſt of ſeventeen perſons, be choſen for this county, by ballot. Adjourned for an hour.

Met according to adjournment, when the following Gentlemen were elected a Committee of Correſpondence for this county, viz. The Rev. Dr. John Witherſpoon, Jacob Bogart, John Gaſton, Giſbert Bogart, Gabriel Ogden, Garret Voorhees, Cornelius Van Muliner, Thomas Berry, Stephen Hunt, Rowland Chambers, Matthew Ten Eyck, William Annin, Ruloff Van Dicke, Jacob Bergen, Hendrick Van Middleſworth, Lucas Voorhees, and Ebenezer Tingley.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated June 4, 1775.

" From buſineſs you naturally expect I ſhould deſcend to news and politicks. Of the former we ſhould have had a dearth, had it not been for the arrival of Captain Darby, with the account of the Lexington affair, which has greatly agitated the people, and confounded the Miniſtry, who fain would ſuppreſs the account, or diſbelieve it, but notwithſtanding we are without diſpatches from General Gage, it has full credit with many, and friends are daily added to the American cauſe. Even H——— is become a convert; I hope he will live to make amends for all the harſh things he has ſaid and wrote againſt America.

" The virtue and ſpirit of your city is highly ſpoken of, and your ſtrict adherence to the rules of the Congreſs does you honour.—The duplicity of New-York will ever render them ſuſpected.—The many, and repeated aſſurances given to the Miniſtry by their quondam leaders, will juſtify a ſuſpicion, which the conduct of ſome of the merchants and traders confirms, that they would adopt any means to break through or elude the aſſociation.

" One avenue indeed ſeems to have been unguarded by the Congreſs, thro' which they may attempt to break the aſſociation with impunity, and that is by importing goods and manufactures from the iſland of Guernſey; where large quantities of goods, ſuitable to the American conſumption, have been landed. Now, as a friend to America, I would fain hold forth to the public view every ſecret attempt to fruſtrate and deſtroy your preſent aſſociation, which I conſider as your grand bulwark. I would recommend it to the Sons of Liberty in New-York, to be watchful and circumſpect of all arrivals from that quarter, as goods or manufactures imported from thence, are as much Engliſh as thoſe manufactured in Great-Britain itſelf, to which it is ſo contiguous. To guard againſt ſuch attempts you may, if you think proper, communicate my fears to the real friends of America, and all Congreſſional meaſures."

IN CONGRESS. TUESDAY, *Auguſt* 1, 1775.

WHEREAS at a former Congreſs it was reſolved, that, if certain acts of Parliament, in the Continental Aſſociation enumerated and complained of, ſhould not be repealed on or before the 10th day of September, 1775, the inhabitants of theſe Colonies would not directly or indirectly export any Merchandize or Commodity whatſoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the Weſt-Indies; and as ſome doubts have ariſen with reſpect to the true ſpirit and conſtruction of ſaid reſolve, to the end that ſuch doubts may be removed,

Reſolved, That under the prohibition, in the ſaid Aſſociation contained, to export to or import from the iſlands of Great-Britain and Ireland, this Congreſs intends to comprize all exportation to and importation from the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, Sark, Alderney and Man, and every European iſland and ſettlement within the Britiſh dominions; and that, under the denomination of Weſt-Indies, this Congreſs means to comprehend all the Weſt-India iſlands, Britiſh and foreign, to whatever ſtate, power or Prince belonging, or by whomſoever governed, and alſo the Summer iſlands, Bahama iſlands, Berbicia and Surinam on the Main, and every iſland and ſettlement within the latitude of the ſouthern line of Georgia and the equator.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On Saturday the 12th inſtant, died at Bordentown, in New-Jerſey, the eldeſt ſon of the Hon. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſquire. The beauty of his perſon, the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition, and his promiſing abilities endeared this amiable child to all that knew him.

On Monday evening laſt was married, Doctor WILLIAM DREWET SMITH, to Miſs PEGGY STEDMAN, daughter of Alexander Stedman, Eſquire of this city.

We hear from Cæcil county, in the province of Maryland, that Mr. ELIHU HALL, junior, a young gentleman of family, fortune and character, in ſaid county, laſt Sabbath had his firſt born ſon babtiſed JOHN HANCOCK, as well to expreſs his eſteem of the New-England bravery in general, as in particular honor of the great American PATRIOT of that name, who now, under God, preſides in the honorable Continental Congreſs.

⁂ The Members of the Committee of Obſervation for the County of Burlington are deſired to meet at the houſe of John Imlay, in the townſhip of Mansfield, on Saturday the 26th inſtant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NEW ſyſtems of government advance gradually towards perfection. Men may be free and happy without knowing in what freedom and happineſs conſiſt. It is a misfortune to think too highly of a nation as well as of individuals, in as much as we are often led thereby to copy their imperfections along with their excellencies. This hath been too much the caſe in our attachment to Great-Britain. In our veneration for her conſtitution and laws, we have loſt ſight of thoſe evils which now preſs down her liberties, and ſpread deſolation and ſlavery through every part of the empire. We thrived upon her wholeſome milk during our infancy. She then enjoyed a ſound conſtitution. I will not ſay that it is high time we ſhould be taken from her breaſts, but I will ſay, that ſhe has played the harlot in her old age, and that if we continue to preſs them too cloſely we ſhall extract nothing from them but diſeaſe and death.

I ſhall only mention one political evil to which there is too great a propenſity in the American Colonies, and that is, a willingneſs to truſt the defence of our country to mercenary troops. I would not be underſtood here to inſinuate the leaſt reflection upon our brave countrymen who are now encamped around Boſton. A mercenary army was abſolutely neceſſary in that place, as the militia of that country were unequal to the toil and expence of beſieging, and watching the motions of our enemies. Mercenaries are moreover neceſſary, when the machinations of an enemy render offenſive war juſtifiable. The expedition to Ticonderoga, which was dictated by the firſt law of nature, could be conducted only by mercenary troops.

What I aim only to condemn, is the practice of ſeveral of our Provincial Conventions in taking a number of MINUTE MEN into pay. Theſe men muſt always be compoſed of people of the ſmalleſt property, and perhaps of the leaſt virtue among us. They muſt aſſociate together in barracks, or camps, and in proportion as this becomes the caſe, they will loſe the gentleneſs and ſobriety of citizens.—The military ſpirit by being transferred from the bulk of a country to a few mercenaries, is gradually monopolized by them, ſo that in a few years from being our ſervants we furniſh them with the means of becoming our maſters. Moreover, it is impoſſible for the proportion of men which each Colony can raiſe to be equal to all the exigencies of ſurpriſes and deſcents upon our coaſts. A city may be burnt, or an iſland may be plundered, while an army of Minute Men are purſuing a handful of our enemies ſent into another part of the country on purpoſe to decoy them. I ſay nothing of the expence of ſupporting theſe Minute Men, for if they were neceſſary, millions ſhould be like the duſt of the balance when weighed againſt the appointment of them.

A ſtanding army in a part of a country which is not the immediate ſeat of war, is attended with all the inconveniences and dangers of a ſtanding army in the moſt profound peace. Hiſtory is dyed in blood when it ſpeaks of the ravages which ſtanding armies have committed upon the liberties of mankind. Officers and ſoldiers of the beſt principles and characters, have been converted into inſtruments of tyranny, by the arts of wicked Miniſters and Kings. Cromwell overturned the commonwealth of England with the remains of his army of Saints. Nor is the ſmall ſize of a ſtanding army any ſecurity againſt the dangers to be apprehended from them. King James the ſecond, at the head of only 2000 mercenaries, defeated the popular Duke of Monmouth at the head of 8000 men, and was led from his ſucceſs in this battle to trample under his feet the moſt ſacred rights of his country. It is true the ſame mercenaries afterwards threw down their arms, and refuſed to oppoſe the landing of King William—but it was only becauſe their Royal Maſter offended them by laviſhing military promotions upon his Roman Catholic ſubjects. In a word—had I the wings, and tongue of an Angel, I would fly from one end of the Continent to the other at the preſent juncture, and proclaim conſtantly in the ears of my countrymen—BEWARE OF STANDING ARMIES.

The Congreſs have recommended a perfect plan for a military law to the Colonies. They have ordered every man between ſixteen and fifty to be completely armed and diſciplined, and a fourth part of theſe, in *rotation*, to be ready to march into any part of their own, or a neighbouring Colony *only*, at a minute's warning. This proportion of men is to be provided with tents and proviſions. The reſt of the inhabitants of each Colony are to be fully provided with arms, powder and ball, as mentioned in the order of the Congreſs.

It is needleſs to declaim long, upon the advantages of a well regulated Militia. A knowledge of the uſe of arms is the only condition of freedom. This knowledge often precludes the uſe of arms, for wars we find are generally made upon defenceleſs countries. It is impoſſible to ſubdue a country of any extent where every citizen is a ſoldier, and every ſoldier a citizen. The Republic of Switzerland has preſerved its peace as well as its freedom longer than any country in Europe. The reaſon is plain. In Switzerland the ſoldier and the citizen are united in the ſame perſon.

The Athenian and Spartan Militia were conſtantly victorious over the innumerable mercenaries of Perſia. The Romans conquered the world in the republican times with armies of *unpaid* Militia. The wealth and power of Carthage, which were ſupported by a mercenary army, fell before them. Some people I know have aſcribed the victories of theſe ancient Republics leſs to the diſcipline of their Militia, than to thoſe God-like virtues which were inſpired by the form of their governments. They tell us that in countries where every man has property, and an equal right to a ſhare in the legiſlation, to offer a ſoldier pay for his ſervices, is to offer a man a draught upon himſelf. I acknowledge I am not prepared to anſwer theſe encomiums upon popular governments. I ſhall therefore beg leave to reſume my ſubject.

A Militia Man is under many obligations to acquit himſelf well in the day of trial which never can operate upon a mercenary ſoldier. He fights in the ſociety of the companions of his youth, whom perhaps he has often rouſed to a zeal for their country. He fights within ſight of the roof under which he drew his firſt breath—of the cradle in which he was rocked—and of the ſoil from which he has derived all his nouriſhment and property. Perhaps his head at the ſame time is moiſtened with the tears of a venerable father or mother ſhed in prayers for the ſucceſs of his arms.—Stop! thou mercenary caitiff——lay down thy arms—let go thy plunder—and oblige not our hero to ſtain his patrimony with thy guilty blood!—It is impiety to believe that a freeman thus animated, can ever be conquered.

It has been ſaid that the Military Aſſociation is not general, and that ſome men (not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous againſt bearing arms) have not ſubſcribed it. I leave it to the wiſdom of the Congreſs to decree ſome puniſhment for ſuch delinquents. I cannot however help thinking it a little extraordinary, that the importer of a few Engliſh goods ſhould be advertiſed as an enemy to his country, and all intercourſe be forbidden with him, and that an American ſhould be ſuffered to fold his arms in his breaſt, while every part of his country is open to the attack of an enemy. Such a man is an importer of ſlavery, and in ſpite of all his boaſted zeal or artful ſubterfuges, I maintain that he is, in the worſt ſenſe of the words, AN ENEMY TO HIS COUNTRY.

CARACTACUS.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,
By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by
JOHN DUNLAP.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Charm. Betſy,	W. Gibbons,	N. Providence.
Sloop Sally,	T. Alberſon,	New York.
Ship Hannah,	J. Ramage,	Newcaſtle on Del.
Brig Adrian,	J. Clum,	St. Croix.
Sch. Succeſs,	W. Le Craſs,	St. Lucia.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Cæſar,	W. Miller,	Jamaica.
Brig Friendſhip,	F. Illingſworth,	Dominica.
Brig Georgia Packet,	G. Bunner,	Ditto.
Ship Sally,	J. Adams,	Great Britain.
Brig New Speedwell,	W. Keith,	Cork.
Brig Peace,	J. Durry,	Ditto.
Brig Rachel,	J. Clay,	Grenadoes.
Brig Betſy,	J. Douglaſs,	Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Brig Charlotte,	R. Hume,	Maryland.
Sch. Felicity,	J. Gourley,	New-Providence.
Sch. Brothers,	S. Snowden,	Jamaica.
Sloop Sally,	J. Nickells,	North-Carolina.

A FEW PIPES OF CHOICE
TENERIFFE WINE,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE and Co.
Who have alſo,

OLD Barbados Spirits, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk; Weſt-India Rum; Muſcovado Sugars, by the hogſhead or barrel; Madeira Wine; Port Wine, by the quarter caſk or dozen; Rhubarb, in ſmall boxes.

JUST ARRIVED,
On board the brigantine Friendſhip, John Bean, maſter, from Dublin,

A NUMBER of healthy indented SERVANTS, Men and Women, among whom are ſeveral valuable Tradeſmen, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of, on reaſonable terms, by JOHN LYNCH, at the corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets, or the maſter on board the veſſel, now lying off the Drawbridge.

N. B. Said veſſel will ſail for Newry the beginning of next month. For freight or paſſage apply as above.

LOST,
At the REVIEW, on the 20th of June laſt, in this City,

A LARGE red leather POCKET-BOOK, with two memorandum-books or journals, one of which was juſt began, two letters directed to Benjamin Henſhaw, ſome notes, orders, and other papers, which can be of no value to any but the owner: There was alſo in the pocket-book Six Pounds Ten Shillings, Jerſey and Pennſylvania money. Whoever brings the ſaid pocket book, memorandum-books, and other papers, to the Printer hereof, ſhall be intitled to all the money ſo found in ſaid pocket-book, and THIRTY SHILLINGS beſides; or if they return all but the pocket-book and money, they ſhall be intitled to TWENTY SHILLINGS, and no queſtions aſked.

WANTED,
To Purchaſe or Rent,

A SMALL Plantation, with tolerable good improvements thereon, within a few miles of Philadelphia.

N. B. A Negro Wench, and the times of an Engliſh ſervant Girl and ſeveral ſervant Boys, to be diſpoſed of. Enquire of the Printer.

The Curious, and all Gentlemen and Ladies who wiſh to be very knowing in the things of the polite world, are informed that
ROBERT BELL,
Of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, hath now for ſale, complete in Four Volumes, with neat bindings,

THE greatly admired and much deſired LETTERS written by the late Right Honourable PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of Cheſterfield, to his ſon, PHILIP STANHOPE, Eſq; late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Dreſden: Together with ſeveral other Pieces on various ſubjects. Publiſhed by Mrs. EUGENIA STANHOPE, from the originals now in her poſſeſſion.

⁂ Great variety of NEW and OLD BOOKS may alſo be had at ſaid BELL's, next door to St. Paul's Church.

A PERSON who can be recommended, and is qualified to teach Engliſh grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, would engage on moderate terms in the tuition of a few children in a Gentleman's family, in town or country. For particulars enquire of the Printer. ‡

THE GERMAN FLUTE,
TAUGHT in the moſt approved and expeditious manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms, by JAMES CICERO, lately arrived here from Jamaica, where he taught that inſtrument for ſeveral years. Any Gentleman inclining to learn that inſtrument, will be waited on by leaving a line directed for him at Mr. William Bradford's Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet.

CAME to JOSHUA HOWELL's Plantation, near the Four-mile Stone, on the Wiſſahickon Road, a young red COW, very poor, with a white face, a large white ſpot on her back, and ſeveral other ſpots about her body. The owner is deſired to call, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

STRAYED AWAY,
About the middle of May laſt, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield, Cheſter County, the following CATTLE, viz.

TWO Carolina Steers, one a dark brown, the other a brindled pied, both branded on the near horn with the letter M. and on the near buttock with the letter W. Alſo a ſmall brown Cow, with calf when ſhe went away, had a bell on, and a crop in one ear. Whoever takes up the ſaid Cattle and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive all reaſonable charges, paid by
† JEHU MARIS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 18th inſtant, (Auguſt) from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN PEARSLY, a ſhort, thick, well ſet man, has black hair, chews much tobacco, yellow teeth, ſwarthy complexion, and large eyebrows; had on when he went away, an old hat, an old white flannel jacket, alſo a white lapelled jacket with metal buttons which he ſtole from a neighbouring workman, an old white ſhirt torn on the ſhoulders, a blue handkerchief patched with white linen, linen trowſers, blue ſtockings, and almoſt new ſhoes; he had a razor with him. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward if taken out of the province of Pennſylvania, and if in the province aforeſaid, EIGHT DOLLARS, together with all reaſonable charges, paid by
RICHARD SWANWICK.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 16, 1775.

At an Election, held this day at the State-Houſe, for chuſing a Committee for the city of Philadelphia and its diſtricts, the following Gentlemen were duly choſen, viz.

For the CITY.

1 George Clymer.
2 Samuel Meredith.
3 John Shee.
4 Samuel Maſſey.
5 Sharpe Delaney.
6 Thomas Mifflin.
7 Owen Biddle.
8 Richard Bache.
9 Joſeph Read.
10 William Ruſh.
11 Joſeph Wetheril.
12 Samuel Morris, jun.
13 Thomas Barclay.
14 John Willcox.
15 James Irvine.
16 Tho. Cuthbert, ſen.
17 John Cox.
18 Thomas Lawrence.
19 Jacob Morgan.
20 William Jackſon.
21 John Cadwalader.
22 John Bayard.
23 Samuel Mifflin.
24 Lambert Cadwalader.
25 Francis Gurney.
26 George Schloſſer.
27 Moore Furman.
28 Chriſtopher Ludwig.
29 Jonathan B. Smith.
30 Thomas Pryor.
31 Tho. Wharton, jun.
32 William Bradford.
33 Thomas M'Kean.
34 Benjamin Franklin.
35 Robert Morris.
36 John Allen.
37 Richard Willing.
38 John Purviance.
39 William Heyſham.
40 James Millegan.
41 Charles Matley.
42 James Creſſon.
43 Andrew Caldwell.
44 James Meaſe.
45 Benjamin Loxley.
46 Benjamin Harbiſon.
47 Chriſt. Marſhall, ſen.
48 Robert Strettle Jones.
49 Joſeph Parker.
50 Thomas Affleck.
51 James Read.
52 John Benezet.
53 Paul Ingle.
54 Frederick Kuhl.
55 Joſeph Moulder.
56 Timothy Matlack.
57 James Aſh.
58 John Patton.
59 Nicholas Hicks.
60 Philip Boehm.
61 Jacob Shriner.
62 Daniel Joy.
63 Thomas Leech.
64 Benjamin Marſhall.
65 Francis Wade.
66 William Ball.
67 David Potts.
68 John Linington.
69 Iſaac Howell.
70 Joſeph Watkins.
71 Chriſtopher Pechin.
72 Peter Lloyd.
73 Nathaniel Brown.
74 William Wiſter.
75 Joſeph Dean.
76 Jacob Barge

For the NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

77 John Dickinſon.
78 Charles Thompſon.
79 Iſaac Coates.
80 William Maſters.
81 John Britton.
82 Joſ. Copperthwaite.
83 William Coates.
84 Thomas Hopkins.
85 Thomas Britton.
86 John Williams.
87 John Brown.
88 George Leib.

For SOUTHWARK.

89 Richard Dennis.
90 Joſeph Blewer.
91 Joſeph Marſh.
92 John Duche.
93 Joſeph Huddle.
94 Thomas Caſdrop.
95 Silas Engles.
96 John William Annis.
97 Benjamin Jones.
98 Samuel Moore.
99 Charles Alexander.
100 William Drewry.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed judges of this Election, do certify, that the above Gentlemen were duly choſen as a Committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, to continue for ſix months from the date hereof.-----And they are hereby requeſted to meet at the Philoſophical Society's Hall, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock preciſely, to proceed to buſineſs.

Joſeph Falconer.
Joſeph Marſh.
John Duche.
John Williams.
John Britton.
Reynold Keen.
John Bayard.
Robert Strettle Jones.
Joſeph Watkins.

Capt. Ramage from Londonderry, on the 16th ult. in lat. 38 : 28, ſpoke the ſhip Sally, Capt. Campbell, from Baltimore for Cork, out 8 days: On the 25th, in lat. 40 : 30, he ſpoke the Glaſgow ſloop of war, of 20 guns, bound for New-York, in ſearch of proviſions, who boarded him, but found none: another veſſel hove in ſight, ſteering to the eaſtward; they fired two guns at her, went on board, and by what Capt. Ramage could ſee, they immediately hauled their wind and ſtood N. W. and by W. ſuppoſed for Boſton; and on the 30th, in lat. 36 : 15, he alſo ſpoke the ſhip Auguſtus Cæſar, from Jamaica for London, out ſix weeks.—With Capt. Ramage came 130 paſſengers.

On Tueſday laſt arrived at Newcaſtle, the ſhip Charlotte, Capt. Egar, from Belfaſt, with 230 paſſengers on board, who was alſo boarded by the ſaid ſloop of war.

◆ ◆ ◆

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

A SERMON,

PREACHED before the Congregations of CHRIST CHURCH and ST. PETER'S, PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, July 20, 1775,
Being the DAY recommended by the Honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS for
A GENERAL FAST
Throughout the TWELVE UNITED COLONIES of NORTH-AMERICA.
BY THOMAS COOMBE, M.A.
CHAPLAIN to the Moſt Noble the MARQUIS of ROCKINGHAM.
PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.
The SECOND EDITION.

To the SPINNERS *in this* CITY, *the* SUBURBS *and* COUNTRY.

YOUR ſervices are now wanted to promote the American Manufactory, at the corner of Market-ſtreet and Ninth-ſtreet, where Cotton, Wool, Flax, &c. are delivered out; ſtrangers who apply are deſired to bring a few lines by way of recommendation from ſome reſpectable perſon in their neighbourhood.

One diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of an excellent woman as given by the wiſeſt of men is, "That ſhe ſeeketh Wool and Flax, and worketh willingly with her hands—ſhe layeth her hands to the ſpindle and her hands holdeth the diſtaff."——In this time of public diſtreſs you have each of you an opportunity not only to help to ſuſtain your families, but likewiſe to caſt your mite into the treaſury of the public good. The moſt feeble effort to help to ſave the ſtate from ruin, when it is all you can do, is as the Widow's mite, entitled to the ſame reward as they who of their abundant abilities have caſt in much.

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN that can be well recommended, to do the buſineſs of a houſe, and take care of children. Apply to the Printer.

Hunterdon County, Weſt-Jerſey, Auguſt 3, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of NATHANIEL LOWREY and ROBERT GRAHAM, priſoners confined for debt in the gaol of Trenton, that they be and appear before any two Judges of ſaid county, at the Court-houſe in Trenton, on Friday the 25th inſtant, (Auguſt) to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid debtors ſhould not be diſcharged agreeable to an act of the General Aſſembly, entituled, "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," &c. †

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per buſhel for any quantity of good clean Muſtard-ſeed, or any ſmall quantity at that rate for ſix months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will uſe their beſt endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of ſo valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occaſion to import from our miniſterial enemies in Great-Britain. Thoſe perſons that have, or may have it to ſell, ſhall not be diſappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Riſing Sun in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe; to Mr. John Davis, ſaddler, near Fourth-ſtreet in Market-ſtreet, or to the Manufactory in Second-ſtreet below the New Market, oppoſite to Almond-ſtreet, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE ſtands in the market on market days, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe: He returns thanks to his former cuſtomers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their eſteem.

NATHANIEL BARRETT,

From BOSTON,
Has to SELL, at the Store in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, lately improved by Mrs. Bayard,

AN aſſortment of plain and changeable Mantuas, ducapes and paduaſoys; plain and figured ſattins and peelongs; rich white and black ſattins; green, light and dark, blue, cloth, and mixed ſuperfine cloths; middling and fine ditto; calicoes and chintzes; ditto for bed furniture; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens; lawns and cambricks; long lawn; ſprigged and ſtriped muſlins; flowered lawns and aprons; patent and Paris nett; kenting handkerchiefs; gauzes and catgut; linen and ſilk ditto; ribbands; Damaſcus and lorettos; grizzetts, Broglios and Calcuttas; Denmark luſtres and taborets; fine table cloths and clouting diapers; camblets, plain and ſtriped; tammies and durants; ſilk mitts and gloves; ferrits; quality and ſhoe bindings; a good aſſortment of looking glaſſes with many other articles, all which will be ſold cheap for caſh.

To be SOLD, wholeſale and retail, by

THOMAS PALMER, GUNSMITH,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

CHEAP neat and well made Touch-hole Prickers and Pan Bruſhes, being very neceſſary and convenient to thoſe who uſe guns, for keeping the lock, &c. in compleat order.

ALEXANDER POWER,

Has for SALE or to LET, on reaſonable terms,

A TRACT of good LAND, in Shearman's Valley, about twelve miles from Suſquehanna and twenty from Carliſle; containing 300 acres, with 20 acres of cleared land and a large houſe thereon. Another Plantation about four miles from the above, with a good dwelling-houſe and 40 acres of improved land, pleaſantly ſituated, two county high-ways intercepting one another in ſaid premiſes. Alſo, three other Plantations in that neighbourhood and up Suſquehanna.

N. B. ALEXANDER and WILLIAM POWER continue their Vendue as uſual, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at their new Vendue-houſe near South-ſtreet wharf, in Water-ſtreet, below Mr. John Hart's Vendue-ſtore.—Alſo to be let, a dwelling-houſe, ſtores and wharf near ſaid Power's Vendue-ſtore.

ISAAC GRAY,

Having removed his STORE and DWELLING right oppoſite to the Ware-houſe which he lately occupied in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, hereby informs his cuſtomers, &c. that they may be ſupplied (where he now lives) with the following Articles, viz.

EXCELLENT Philadelphia bottled BEER and CYDER, by the groce or dozen, wired and packed, if requiſite; old Madeira, Scheras, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe Wines, by the caſk or leſſer quantity; Claret and Red Port in bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, Engliſh Beer, ſweet Oil, white wine and cyder Vinegar by the caſk or gallon; loaf, lump and muſcovado Sugars; Indigo, Pepper, Coffee, Chocolate, Allſpice, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, double and ſingle Glouceſter Cheeſe, ſmoaked Hams, bottling corks, &c. Alſo an aſſortment of GLASS WARE, made at KENSINGTON near this city.

ROBERT M'NAIR,

SADDLER and CAP MAKER, from Glaſgow,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a ſhop the tenth door above the gaol, in Market-ſtreet, the next door to Dr. BASS, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its branches, viz. mens and womens ſaddles of the neweſt faſhions, foot cloths, bridles, pillions, houſings, ſaddle cloths, piſtol bags, ſaddle bags, portmanteaus, and all kinds of Saddle and Military Furniture, &c.

Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the neateſt manner, with the greateſt diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Their orders ſhall be duly complied with, and his utmoſt endeavours ſhall be exerted to render him worthy of their future favours.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a certain JAMES MARTIN, who ſays he was born in Newcaſtle County, and it is ſuppoſed that he is or will be ſome where near St. George's; had on a brown coat and waiſtcoat of coarſe cloth, buckſkin breeches, felt hat, and old ſhoes tied with ſtrings: He took with him a bay Mare, ſhod before, and is lame in one of her fore feet, an old ſaddle patched upon the pummel, the bridle tied in the head-piece with a leather thong. Whoever will bring the man or mare to the ſubſcriber, living at ISAAC DAWSON's tavern, eight miles below Dover, ſhall have the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, by MARK MANLOVE, Conſtable of Murtherkiln Hundred.

TO BE SOLD,

At the city of Annapolis, in Maryland,

SIX very handſome imported bay COACH MARES, all of the hunting breed, and allowed by judges to be as fine as any, if not the fineſt Mares upon this Continent. It is needleſs to ſay more of them (as they are well known) than that they are exceeding good movers, match well, are ſteady in harneſs, and perfectly ſound. They meaſure from fifteen and a half to ſixteen hands. Two of them are full aged; two others are ſix, and the other two are five years old. A Gentleman of New-Jerſey, who is reckoned an exceeding good judge of horſes, offered 150l. ſterl. for the oldeſt pair laſt year, but the whole ſet will now be ſold for 390l. ſterl. and 32l. 5s. current money, paid for covering them by Governor Eden's famous imported horſe Badger, by whom they are all ſuppoſed to be with foal. BADGER will alſo be ſold, now the ſeaſon is over, for 250 guineas, which, in good hands, he will clear next ſeaſon. Any Gentleman inclined to be a purchaſer, may apply to Mr. SMITH, at the Governor's, for further particulars.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SELF DEFENSIVE WAR LAWFUL. Proved in a SERMON preached at Lancaſter, before Captain Roſs's Company of Militia, in the PreſbyterianChurch, on Sabbath morning, June 4th, 1775. By the Rev. JOHN CARMICHAEL, A.M.

"*Then ſaid he unto them, but now he that hath a purſe let him take it, and likewiſe his ſcrip, and he that hath no ſword let him ſell his garment and buy one.* Luke 22, 36."

Now publiſhed at the requeſt of the author and corrected by him, from the copy printed in Lancaſter, and humbly offered to the peruſal of the Military Aſſociators of the city, liberties, and county of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, printed for, and ſold by JOHN DEAN,
Bookbinder, in Lætitia Court.

June 9, 1775.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a Pocket-book with a Fifty Pound Bond therein, bearing date the 18th day of February, 1771, payable the 1ſt of April, 1775. This is to forwarn all perſons from purchaſing ſaid bond, as I never gave an aſſignment of it to any one.—The bond was due by JACOB CARPENTER, of Lampeter Townſhip, Lancaſter County, to be paid to the ſubſcriber, of Bart Townſhip, in the County aforeſaid. ROBERT CUNNINGHAM.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the thief will forge an aſſignment on ſaid bond.

July 3, 1775.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yeſterday, a ſervant lad named THOMAS CLARK, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a ſwarthy complexion, dark brown hair, very ſlow of ſpeech, he is by trade a tanner and currier. Had on and took with him, two coattees, one brown turned up with buff, the other of a dark cloth colour, two check ſhirts, a flowered neck handkerchief, a blue and white ſtriped Damaſcus jacket, a dove coloured ditto, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of blue and white ſpotted ſilk and worſted ſtockings, an old beaver hat, a pair of new black-grain ſhoes and pumps, a pair of new Ruſſia linen trowſers.

It is thought he is gone towards Stantown, Botetourt county, in Virginia. Whoever brings home ſaid ſervant to WILLIAM COATS, in the Northern Liberties, ſhall have the above reward.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or take him off.

Baltimore Town, July 20, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, an indented Iriſh ſervant man named LEWIS MURRY, a thin ſpare fellow, about five feet ten inches high, ſmooth faced, with ſhort mouſe coloured hair, addicted much to drinking, by trade a cooper; it is probable he may change his name, as he took the indentures of one JOHN DEAN EDWARDS away with him, and can write a tolerable good hand: He ſtole from his maſter and carried with him, a ſilver faced watch with a black ribbond and key, a pair of ſilver carved knee-buckles, a ſix dollar Maryland bill, a new blue regimental coat with blue lining and white regimental buttons, rather too ſhort for him, a new pair of brown cloth breeches, half worn red and white gingham jacket, a white ſhirt ruffled at the ſleeves and boſom, one plain white ditto, one oznabrigs ditto, ſky coloured worſted ſtockings, black ſilk handkerchief, new ſtriped holland trowſers, new faſhionable beaver hat with a cockade in it, and his ſhoes old. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, if ten miles from Baltimore Town, ſhall have THREE POUNDS; if twenty miles or upwards, the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

† WILLIAM STACY.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WENT AWAY a few days ago, from her maſter, in Newtown, Bucks County, an Iriſh ſervant woman named CATHERINE MAGILL, well ſet, about five feet five or ſix inches high, twenty-ſix or twenty-ſeven years of age; had on and took with her, two long gowns, one of ſtraw coloured ſtuff and the other of a green and white ſtuff, an India calico ſhort gown, a ſhort white ſilk cloak trimmed with ermine, a high crown blue bonnet and a ſmall black bonnet: She writes a remarkable good hand, and ſays her father was a gauger in ſome part of Ireland. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and delivers her either to Mr. WHITEHEAD, Work-houſe keeper, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, Gaol keeper, in Trenton, ſhall receive from them the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour the ſaid ſervant at their peril; but if any ſhould be inclinable to purchaſe her time, they may have, by applying to Mr. CHARLES BESSONETT in Briſtol, her indentures aſſigned over for a ſmall conſideration. †

Baltimore, June 30, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Fell's Point, an Engliſh ſervant named ISAAC BARTON, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, fair complexion, ſtout made, had on when he went away, a light brown Bath coating coat and waiſtcoat, oznabrug trowſers, no ſtockings, and a pair of old ſhoes and buckles; he has a reel in his walk, has been in the army, and has talked of making uſe of a diſcharge he had, expecting that would carry him through the country as well as a paſs. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be paid SIX DOLLARS if taken in the province, and THREE POUNDS if out, including what the law allows, by

WILLIAM SMITH, Jun.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday the 10th inſtant, (June) from the ſubſcriber, living in Hill Town, Bucks County, an Iriſh ſervant man named RICHARD PURCELL, alias PURSLEY, a well ſet fellow, about five feet nine inches high, a good ſcholar, ſlow motion and walks clumſy and heavy; had on when he went away, a dark ſnuff coloured broadcloth coat lined with green, and apple-tree buttons, nankeen jacket and breeches, thread ſtockings, and calf-ſkin ſhoes; alſo took with him, one pair of cotton ſtockings and a pair of old ſhoes: He has long black hair tied behind, marked with the ſmall-pox, talks a little on the brogue, can ſpeak French, and is very apt to talk about France, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS if taken up in the county, and if out of the county the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JARED IRWIN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are deſired not to harbour or carry off ſaid ſervantat their peril.

June 7, 1775.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, living near Queen's Town, three ſervant men; one named WILLIAM LANDAW, by trade a blackſmith, about five feet ten inches high, a well ſet fellow; had on a blue Bath coat lined with green, and pair of dirty buckſkin breeches. Another named JAMES YOE, by trade a carpenter, about five feet four inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, is very remarkable for a number of warts on each hand; had on a light coloured cloth coat, and corduroy breeches. The other named THOMAS BIGGS, by trade a ſilverſmith, about five feet five inches high; had on dark coloured cloaths, and a pair of oznabrugs trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each man, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM FORD,
JOHN ENGLAND,
JAMES BRUFF.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending, taking up and ſecuring in any gaol, a certain JAMES HAY, who was advertiſed in No. 186 of this paper, by JOHN PAGE and JOHN BRADSHA, as a run-away, with two others, Francis May and John Hudſon, who are taken up, and ſay that Hay took from the ſaid Francis May when he was aſleep, a blue cloth coat trimmed with white gilt buttons, a pair of white breeches, a blue grey waiſtcoat, two white ſhirts marked with the letter F, one Iriſh linen ditto marked with the letters I P, and two oznabrugs ditto: He had on and with him beſides, a light brown velveret coat and waiſtcoat trimmed with mohair buttons, a pair of dirty leather breeches, a pair of white Ruſſia drab ditto with metal buttons and patches on the knees, two pair of blue grey yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes and half boots, one Iriſh linen ſhirt, one oznabrug ditto, one old check ditto, and wears his hat ſlopped before; he has light coloured hair, and is bald on the top of his head; he is a Scotchman, about forty years old, five feet nine inches high, thick ſet, well made, round ſhouldered, a flat bluff red face, and when in liquor is very apt to be quarrelſome: May ſays that he intends for Lancaſter and the back woods, and after ſome time for Philadelphia. The above Reward will be paid by JOHN PAGE, of Kent County, Maryland.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Durham, in Bucks County, Pennſylvania, on the third inſt. (July) an Engliſh ſervant man named JACOB KOOK, about twenty-one years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſhort brown hair, dark eyes, ſquints a little, is very talkative, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſet and walks ſtraight; had on when he went away, a coarſe light coloured broadcloth jacket, trimmed with red mohair buttons, a ſtriped linen under jacket, a flaxen ſhirt, ſuppoſed to have two pair of trowſers, one tow and the other oznabrigs, an old beaver hat torn in the crown, and a pair of ſhoe-packs on his feet. Poſſibly he may ſay he has deſerted from General Gage. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES MORGAN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 9th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber, living in Penn-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an indented ſervant lad named PATRICK BYRNE, about twenty years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well made, ſhort black hair, down look, remarkable for ſwearing, and fond of ſtrong liquor; had on when he went away, a cloth coloured frock faſhioned coat half worn and a good deal ſoiled on the back, a ſtriped ſilk and cotton jacket, white corduroy breeches half worn, white thread ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with plated carved ſhoe buckles, a caſtor hat half worn, and cotton check ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be paid the above Reward and reaſonable charges, by

TIMOTHY SLOAN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, living in Red Lion Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, a certain JOHN BRADLEY, aged about twenty-four years, about five feet ſeven inches high, and in proportion to his heighth, or rather ſlim, pretty active, ſpeaks with the brogue, of a fair complexion, by occupation a labourer, has of late practiſed ditching and clearing of ſwamp, and probably would engage in a job of that kind, as he carried off two ditching ſhovels; had on and took with him when he went away, a beaver hat almoſt new, a new blue lapelled coat, hair buttons with hooks and eyes, a lapelled ſtriped waiſtcoat, a pair of ticking breeches, worſted ſtockings, turned pumps with long quarters, and copper buckles: He alſo ſtole and took with him, a grey MARE, ſeven years old, paces and trots, very crooked hind legs, and a ſwitch tail; together with a young MARE COLT, about three weeks old, of a brown dun colour, black mane and tail, with a ratch down its forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid thief and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be had again, together with the mare and colt, ſhall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for the thief, and FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare and colt, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

MATTHEW WILLIAMSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to DUNLAP's PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. No. 200.

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 10.

In PROVINCIAL CONVENTION,

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 7, 1775.

The following Memorial of James Chriſtie, jun. of Baltimore town, Merchant, was read.

To the Honorable the Delegates of the Freemen of the Province of Maryland, in Convention now aſſembled.

The Memorial of James Chriſtie, jun. of Baltimore County.

Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialiſt did, on the 22d day of February laſt, write the letter[*]*, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, to his friend and couſin-german, Lieut. Col. Chriſtie, in the Iſland of Antigua: That, at the time of writing ſaid letter, your Memorialiſt unfortunately could not approve of the meaſures then purſued in this province, as a Petition from the Honorable Continental Congreſs was then lying at the foot of the throne of Great-Britain, the reſult of which was not at that time known in America.*

That the ſaid letter, having been intercepted by means to your Memorialiſt altogether unknown, was, on the 13th of July inſtant, laid before the Committee of Baltimore County, who came to ſuch reſolutions on the ſame as will appear to this Convention, by copy of the proceedings hereunto annexed: That, in purſuance of the ſaid reſolutions, your Memorialiſt has already ſuffered a painful impriſonment, and hath paid to the guard appointed by the Committee, the ſum of thirty-one pounds, ſeventeen ſhillings and ſixpence, current money, as will appear by the receipt for the ſame, ready to be produced.

That, by a ſubſequent reſolution of the ſaid Committee on the 24th inſtant, the ſaid guard was diſcharged, on the application of your Memorialiſt for that purpoſe, upon your Memorialiſt's giving an obligation, with five ſecurities, not to depart the province without leave of the ſaid Committee, or this Convention. And your Memorialiſt preſumes, with all deference, to ſay, That the letter in queſtion, the contents of which has excited ſo much uneaſineſs in the minds of the good people of this province, could not be productive of any ill effect, being wrote by a private individual to his friend and relation, a perſon who had not the power, if he had the inclination, and who, from regard to his own private intereſt, and from the ties of blood (his wife, family and fortune being in this country) cannot be ſuppoſed to be active in deviſing meaſures to cruſh the liberties thereof; and in the moſt ſolemn manner your Memorialiſt avers, that he never harboured a wiſh to introduce a military force into this province, for the purpoſe of enſlaving the inhabitants thereof. And your Memorialiſt begs leave to add, That he is extremely ſorry that his private opinion ſhould have given any offence; he was far from intending any; he conſidered himſelf as writing to a friend in confidence, and had no expectation or wiſh, that ſuch private opinions would ever appear in public, or be productive of any public meaſures whatever.

That the ſaid Committee having referred all further proceedings on your Memorialiſt's caſe to the Gentlemen delegated by this province to the Continental Congreſs, and they having referred the ſame to the conſideration of this Convention, obliges your Memorialiſt to make this application, humbly to requeſt that this Honorable Convention will conſider your Memorialiſt's caſe, and diſcharge your Memorialiſt and his Securities from the ſaid obligation, and alſo grant permiſſion to your Memorialiſt to depart the province with all convenience, without moleſtation in perſon or property.

Your Memorialiſt, relying on the wiſdom and humanity of this Honorable Convention, moſt cheerfully ſubmits his caſe to their deciſion, humbly praying,

That the bleſſings of peace and tranquility may be reſtored to every part of the Britiſh empire; That the rigts and privileges of America may be eſtabliſhed on a firm and laſting baſis, and a ſpeedy and honorable reconciliation take place between the parent State and her Colonies, is the ſincere wiſh of your Memorialiſt.

BALTIMORE, *JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.*
July 27, 1775.

And upon reading the letter of the ſaid James Chriſtie, herein referred to, dated the 22d of February, 1775, to Gabriel Chriſtie, lieutenant colonel of the 60th regiment, in which the ſaid Chriſtie repreſented the inhabitants of that town as concerned in meaſures, in his opinion, treaſonable and rebellious, and that a number of ſoldiers would keep them very quiet, the ſame was conſidered by this convention, and thereupon it is

Reſolved, That the ſaid James Chriſtie, by the ſaid letter, hath manifeſted a ſpirit and principle altogether inimical to the rights and liberties of America: That the ſaid James Chriſtie, by inſinuating the neceſſity of introducing a military force into this province, has manifeſted an inveterate enmity to the liberty of this province in particular, and of Britiſh America in general.

Therefore *Reſolved*, That the ſaid James Chriſtie is and ought to be conſidered as an enemy to America, and that no perſon trade, deal or barter with him hereafter, unleſs for neceſſaries and proviſions, or for the ſale or purchaſe of any part of his real or perſonal eſtate, of which he may be at this time ſeiſed or poſſeſſed.

Reſolved, That the ſaid James Chriſtie be expelled and baniſhed this province for ever, and that he depart this province before the firſt day of September next.

Reſolved, That the ſaid James Chriſtie depoſit in the hands of this convention, or into the hands of ſuch perſon or perſons, as they ſhall appoint, the ſum of five hundred pounds ſterling, to be expended occaſionally towards his proportion of all charges and expences incurred or to be incurred for the defence of America, during the preſent conteſt with Great-Britain; the overplus, if any, after a reconciliation ſhall happily be effected, to be reſtored to the ſaid James Chriſtie.

Reſolved, That no puniſhment be inflicted on the ſaid James Chriſtie, other than what is now directed by this Convention.

Reſolved, That the five hundred pounds ſterling is to be paid in ſterling, or other money at par.

Reſolved, That the reſolutions of the Committee of Baltimore County are, by the determinations of this Convention ſuperſeded, and that therefore the ſaid James Chriſtie may negociate his Bills of Exchange; and that he may aſſign, or he, or any perſon for him, may collect the debts due to him, in the ſame manner as other perſons may negociate their Bills of Exchange, aſſign or collect their debts.

Signed, by Order of the Convention,
G. DUVALL, CLERK.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 16.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

Moſt Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the Colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſett's-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves, and the inhabitants of theſe colonies, who have deputed us to repreſent them in General Congreſs, entreat your Majeſty's gracious attention to this our humble Petition.

The union between our Mother Country and theſe Colonies, and the energy of mild and juſt government, produced benefits ſo remarkably important, and afforded ſuch an aſſurance of their permanency and encreaſe, that the wonder and envy of other nations were excited, while they beheld Great-Britain riſing to a power, the moſt extraordinary the world had ever known.

Her rivals obſerving, that there was no probability of this happy connection being broken by civil diſſentions, and apprehending its future effects, if left any longer undiſturbed, reſolved to prevent her receiving ſuch continual and formidable acceſſions of wealth and ſtrength, by checking the growth of thoſe ſettlements from which they were to be derived.

In the proſecution of this attempt, events ſo unfavourable to the deſign took place, that every friend to the intereſt of Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, entertained pleaſing and reaſonable expectations of ſeeing an additional force and extention immediately given to the operations of the union hitherto experienced, by an enlargement of the dominions of the crown, and the removal of antient and warlike enemies to a greater diſtance.

At the concluſion therefore of the late war, the moſt glorious and advantageous that ever had been carried on by Britiſh Arms, your loyal Coloniſts, having contributed to its ſucceſs, by ſuch repeated and ſtrenuous exertions, as frequently procured them the diſtinguiſhed approbation of your Majeſty, of the late King, and of Parliament, doubted not, but that they ſhould be permitted, with the reſt of the Empire, to ſhare in the bleſſings of peace, and the emoluments of victory and conqueſt.

While theſe recent and honorable acknowledgements of their merits remained on record in the journals and acts of that auguſt Legiſlature, the Parliament, undefaced by the imputation or even the ſuſpicion of any offence, they were alarmed by a new ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations, adopted for the Adminiſtration of the Colonies, that filled their minds with the moſt painful fears and jealouſies; and to their inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment, perceived the danger of a foreign quarrel, quickly ſucceeded by domeſtic dangers in their judgment of a more dreadful kind.

Nor were theſe anxieties alleviated by any tendency in this ſyſtem to promote the welfare of their Mother Country, for though its effects were more immediately felt by them, yet its influence appeared to be injurious to the Commerce and proſperity of Great-Britain.

We ſhall decline the ungrateful taſk of deſcribing the irkſome variety of artifices, practiſed by many of your Majeſty's Miniſters, the deluſive pretences, fruitleſs terrors, and unavailing ſeverities, that have from time to time been dealt out by them, in their attempts to execute this impolitic plan, or of tracing through a ſeries of years paſt the progreſs of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, that have flowed from this fatal ſource.

Your Majeſty's Miniſters, perſevering in their meaſures, and proceeding to open hoſtilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our own defence, and have engaged us in a controverſy ſo peculiarly abhorrent to the affections of your ſtill faithful Coloniſts, that when we conſider whom we muſt oppoſe in this conteſt, and if it continues, what may be the conſequences, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us only as parts of our diſtreſs.

Knowing to what violent reſentments and incurable animoſities, civil diſcords are apt to exaſperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourſelves required by indiſpenſible obligations to Almighty God, to your Majeſty, to our fellow ſubjects, and to ourſelves, immediately to uſe all the means in our power, not incompatible with our ſafety, for ſtopping the further effuſion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the Britiſh empire.

Thus called upon to addreſs your Majeſty on affairs of ſuch moment to America, and probably to all your dominions, we are earneſtly deſirous of performing this office, with the utmoſt deference for your Majeſty; and we therefore pray, that your Majeſty's royal magnanimity and benevolence may make the moſt favourable conſtructions of our expreſſions on ſo uncommon an occaſion. Could we repreſent in their full force the ſentiments that agitate the minds of us your dutiful ſubjects, we are perſuaded, your Majeſty would aſcribe any ſeeming deviation from reverence in our language, and even in our conduct, not to any reprehenſible intention, but to the impoſſibility of reconciling the uſual appearances of reſpect with a juſt attention to our own preſervation againſt thoſe awful and cruel enemies, who abuſe your royal confidence and authority, for the purpoſe of effecting our deſtruction.

Attached to your Majeſty's perſon, family and government, with all devotion that principle and affection can inſpire, connected with Great-Britain by the ſtrongeſt ties that can unite ſocieties, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them. We ſolemnly aſſure your Majeſty, that we, not only moſt ardently deſire the former harmony between Her and theſe Colonies, may be reſtored, but that a concord may be eſtabliſhed between them upon ſo firm a baſis as to perpetuate its bleſſings, uninterrupted by any future diſſentions, to ſucceeding generations in both countries, and to tranſmit your Majeſty's name to poſterity, adorned with that ſignal and laſting glory that has attended the memory of thoſe illuſtrious perſonages, whoſe virtues and abilities have extricated States from dangerous convulſions, and by ſecuring happineſs to others, have erected the moſt noble and durable monuments to their own fame.

We beg leave further to aſſure your Majeſty, that notwithſtanding the ſufferings of your loyal Coloniſts, during the courſe of this preſent controverſy, our breaſts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive our origin, to requeſt ſuch a reconciliation, as might in any manner be inconſiſtent with her dignity or her welfare. Theſe, related as we are to Her, Honor and Duty, as well as inclination, induce us to ſupport and advance; and the apprehenſions, that now oppreſs our hearts with unſpeakable grief, being once removed, your Majeſty will find your faithful ſubjects on this continent ready and willing at all times as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to aſſert and maintain the rights and intereſts of your Majeſty, and of our mother country.

We therefore beſeech your Majeſty, that your royal authority and influence may be graciouſly interpoſed to procure us relief from our afflicting fears and jealouſies, occaſioned by the ſyſtem before-mentioned, and to ſettle peace through every part of your dominions, with all humility ſubmitting to your Majeſty's wiſe conſideration, whether it may not be expedient for facilitating thoſe important purpoſes, that your Majeſty be pleaſed to direct ſome mode, by which the united applications of your faithful Coloniſts to the throne, in preſence of their Common Councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that in the mean time meaſures may be taken for preventing the further deſtruction of the lives of your Majeſty's ſubjects; and that ſuch ſtatutes as more immediately diſtreſs any of your Majeſty's Colonies may be repealed.

For by ſuch arrangements as your Majeſty's wiſdom can form for collecting the united ſenſe of your American people, we are convinced, your Majeſty would receive ſuch ſatisfactory proofs of the diſpoſition of the Coloniſts towards their Sovereign and the parent ſtate, that the wiſhed for opportunity would ſoon be reſtored to them, of evincing the ſincerity of their profeſſions, by every teſtimony of devotion becoming the moſt dutiful ſubjects, and the moſt affectionate Coloniſts.

That your Majeſty may enjoy a long and proſperous reign, and that your deſcendants may govern your dominions, with honour to themſelves and happineſs to their ſubjects, is our ſincere and fervent prayer.

Extract of a letter from New-London, Auguſt 10.

"Laſt Sunday morning about ſix o'clock, we diſcovered nine ſail of ſhips, one brig, one ſnow, one ſchooner, and two ſloops, turning up to this harbour, with the wind at N. E. which alarmed the inhabitants of this town, but we ſoon found their deſign was to take the ſtock off Fiſher's Iſland, which they accompliſhed on that day, conſiſting of 1130 ſheep, 40 cattle, and 10 hogs. The cattle were moſtly young, all the good beef were taken off the day before by our people.——This fleet is now at Gardiner's Iſland, taking off their ſtock, which is very conſiderable—at leaſt 3000 ſheep and 100 fat cattle, and believe the whole will be carried to Boſton."

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[*] For this letter ſee the Packet, No. 194.

Between the 28th of July and 2d inſt. the riflemen under the command of Captains Smith, Loudon, Noddle, Morgan, Chambers, Miller, Hendricks, Price, and Stinton, paſſed through New-Windſor, in New-York government; and on Tueſday the 8th, ſeveral companies of them paſſed through Watertown on their way to the camp."

A letter from Cambridge of the 7th inſtant, ſays,—"While I was at Roxbury, a flag came out of Boſton to enquire the fate of a Lieutenant who has been miſſing ſince the ſkirmiſh on Sunday night; it is ſuppoſed he is killed, and fell into a ditch, as he cannot be found.—Hamilton and Parſons of the mercenaries are among the ſlain of the ſame evening. Yeſterday Captain Morgan arrived here from Virginia, with his company of riflemen; but they are grown ſo terrible to the mercenaries, that nothing is to be ſeen over their breaſt-works but a hat. General Gage has built thirteen boats, which will carry 60 men each, and they have, for ſeveral days, been practiſing the men to row them about in Boſton harbour, from which we may ſuppoſe, ſome party is to be made by water. Our camp continues very healthy, and we have great plenty. It is reported ſome of Gage's ſheep-ſtealers have returned with tolerable ſucceſs. General Gage is preparing fuel for the winter, which is ſcarce. The inhabitants of Boſton are coming out every day, who are ſcattered through the country in a very diſtreſſed condition, but you hear very little complaint. We have various reports of ſucceſs to the eaſtward, but they are without foundation. The Indian Chief of the Cagnawagas left us a few days ago, well pleaſed with his journey."

By the above we fear there is no truth in the report of our people having taken five of Gage's ſhips.

A letter of the 5th inſtant from the camp, ſays, "the enemy's army are 60 men worſe in killed and taken this week."

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, Auguſt 14.

Reſolved, *That this Committee recommend to the inhabitants to chooſe the new Committee for ſix months.*

Auguſt 15. *It being repreſented to the Committee by the inhabitants of Southwark, that the mode of voting in a general ticket at the enſuing election is diſagreeable to them, it is now agreed and recommended that they vote for Repreſentatives in Committee in a ſeparate ticket.*

Reſolved, *That the fourth article of the Aſſociation of the General Congreſs be inſerted in the public prints; and that this Committee are of opinion, that by the ſaid Reſolution no veſſel can be permitted to ſail for Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt-Indies, after the ninth day of September next.*

Extract from the Aſſociation of the United Colonies.

"Fourth. *The earneſt deſire we have not to injure our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt-Indies, induces us to ſuſpend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September,* 1775; *at which time, if the ſaid Acts and parts of Acts of the Britiſh Parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatſoever to Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt-Indies, except Rice to Europe.*"

Extracts from the Minutes of the Committee
for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.
J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Committee of White Clay Creek Hundred, in New Caſtle County, at Mr. Henry Darby's, in Newark, *Auguſt* 7, 1775, WILLIAM PATTERSON, Eſq; being in the Chair, when the Rev. *Morgan Edwards* attended, and ſigned the following Recantation;—which was voted ſatisfactory, viz.

WHEREAS I have ſome time ſince frequently made uſe of raſh and imprudent expreſſions, with reſpect to the conduct of my fellow Countrymen, who are now engaged in a noble and patriotic ſtruggle for the Liberties of America, againſt the arbitrary meaſures of the Britiſh Miniſtry, which conduct has juſtly raiſed their reſentment againſt me:—I now confeſs that I have ſpoken wrong, for which I am ſorry, and aſk forgiveneſs of the public; and I do promiſe that for the future I will conduct myſelf in ſuch a manner, as to avoid giving offence:—And, at the ſame time, in juſtice to myſelf, declare, that I am a friend to the preſent meaſures purſued by the friends of American Liberty, and do heartily approve of them, and, as far as is in my power, will endeavour to promote them.

MORGAN EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 14.

On Tueſday laſt a ſecond expreſs arrived in town from Long-Iſland, and informs us, that 13 men of war and tranſports, were lying at anchor in Oyſter Pond Bay, near Gardiner's Iſland, but had not landed any of their men at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon when the expreſs came away.

A letter from Oyſter Pond, Auguſt 8, received here laſt Thurſday, ſay, "Thirteen ſail of the miniſterial fleet is arrived off Gardiner's Point. A boat belonging to them has taken 20 ſheep out of a boat that Mr. Rufus Tuthill was carrying ſheep in from Plum-Iſland to Long-Iſland; he had landed 30 head a little before he was attacked by the boat from one of the men of war."

Several Gentlemen arrived here on Friday and Saturday laſt, that left the Camp at Cambridge the 5th and 6th inſtant:—They confirm the different accounts of ſeveral ſmall ſkirmiſhes happening lately between the regulars and the troops of the Twelve United Engliſh Colonies of North-America, *greatly to the advantage of the latter.*

Some of the above-mentioned Gentlemen came by way of New-London, and inform, that when they croſſed the ferry there laſt Wedneſday, the Miniſterial fleet lay at Gardiner's-Iſland, and were taking on board all the ſtock they could find there; that they were informed they had been ſome days before at Fiſher's-Iſland, where they got ſeveral ſheep and 36 head of cattle; that General Wooſter with his troops, had got as far as the Oyſter Ponds laſt Wedneſday, where he found Colonel Fanning with a large body of men.

NORFOLK, [*Virginia*] *Auguſt* 2.

This town and neighbourhood have been much diſturbed lately with the elopement of their negroes, owing to a miſtaken notion, which has unhappily ſpread among them, of finding ſhelter on board the men of war in this harbour, notwithſtanding the aſſurances given by the Commanding Officers that not the leaſt encouragement ſhould be ſhewn them.

On Monday laſt arrived here from St. Auguſtine about 60 Soldiers, on board the Sloop Tender ſome time ſince belonging to Mr. Bowdoin, of the Eaſtern ſhore. Theſe, with about 40 more, which are hourly expected, are to compoſe a body guard for his Excellency the Governor, at his intended place of reſidence, on board the ſhip William. Theſe troops are under the command of a Captain and two Lieutenants; the Enſign, it is ſaid, is on his way over land.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 4.

In CONVENTION, July 24, 1775.

Reſolved, That no flour, wheat, or other grain, or proviſions of any kind, be exported from this Colony to any part of the world, from and after the fifth day of Auguſt next, until the Convention or Aſſembly, or the Honorable Continental Congreſs ſhall order otherwiſe; that no quantities of the ſaid articles, more than are neceſſary for the uſe of the inhabitants, be brought to, collected, or ſtored in the towns, or other places upon or near navigable water; that the reſpective County Committees be directed to take care that this reſolve be effectually carried into execution; and that all contracts made for the ſale and delivery of any ſuch articles for exportation, between this time and the tenth day of September next, be conſidered as null and void.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Preſident.
(A Copy) JOHN TAZEWELL. Clerk.

In CONVENTION, July 29, 1775.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral inſpectors of the public warehouſes in this Colony do, ſome time before the laſt of Auguſt next, and after advertiſing the ſame in the public papers, at their ware-houſes, and at the Court-Houſes of their Counties, make ſale of all transfer and other tobacco which may have laid more than one year in their reſpective ware-houſes, for ready money, at the ſaid warehouſes, or at the Court-Houſe of their County, and pay the money ariſing from ſuch ſale as the law directs. *PEYTON RANDOLPH, Preſident.*
(A Copy) JOHN TAZEWELL, *Clerk.*

LONDON, *June* 9.

A few days ago Lord Mansfield, Mr. Jenkinſon, and Governor Hutchinſon, dined together at Lord Suffolk's. In all parties of conſultation on American affairs, Governor Hutchinſon has conſtantly been one. Before the Generals went to America, he was frequently conſulted by them, dined with them, &c. &c. Mr. Cornwall, who acts as Maſter of the Ceremonies, introduces him; and Mr. Jenkinſon, who has long been the *ſecret*, and is now almoſt the oſtenſible *Premier*, patronizes him. It is ſaid Governor Hutchinſon has a penſion of two thouſand pounds per annum.—Is it to be wondered at?—But it is ſurprizing that the *piety* of Lord Dartmouth will permit him to avow a ſhare in meaſures, in which it is notorious he has no ſhare, except being the mere *Executor* or *Jack Ketch* of them. The plans all originate, and are finiſhed elſewhere, before he ſees them. Yet this *pious* Lord, and Lord Sandwich, and Lord Suffolk, affect great importance, aſſume great pompoſity, in being allowed to ſee an act of Parliament before it has received the royal aſſent. Like the moon, if they ſhine, it is by borrowed light.

It is worth obſerving, that the late immortal Beckford, and the preſent Earl of Effingham's mother were own brother and ſiſter.

June 15. Robert Timpſon, Eſq; is appointed to the command of a company in General Gage's regiment of foot.

Monday and yeſterday ſeveral veſſels were taken up in the river on government contract to carry troops to America.

The Aldermen Thomas and Rawlinſon have declared themſelves candidates for the Shrievalty the enſuing year. The Aldermen Hayley and Newnham are to be the popular candidates.

Laſt Tueſday arrived at Dover, the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from New-York. She ſailed two days after the Packet. The Capt. left his ſhip at Dover, and came to town yeſterday.

June 17. We hear that four regiments of foot will be ſhortly ſent to reinforce the army under General Gage, and that orders will be given to the Lords Lieutenant of ſixteen counties to cauſe the militia to be embodied within their reſpective commanderies.

Yeſterday a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal giving full power and authority to Joſiah Martin, Eſq; his Majeſty's Captain General and Commander in Chief of the province of North-Carolina, or to the Governor for the time being (after reciting that Herman Huſbands, and divers others, had raiſed a rebellion, and levied war againſt his Majeſty, in that province, which hath been ſuppreſſed) to pardon, releaſe, and forgive all treaſons, felonies, and other crimes by them, or any of them, committed, the ſaid Herman Huſbands alone excepted.

Yeſterday a grand board of treaſury was held after the breaking up of which Lord North attended the Council at St. James's; an expreſs was immediately afterwards ſent off to General Gage from Lord Dartmouth's office.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 14.

"Sailed the Navy ſloop of war, Captain Sutherland, for Plymouth. The ſhipwrights who left off work yeſterday, on account of their grievances not being redreſſed (Lord Sandwich being called on important buſineſs to town) amounted to 400; ſo that this town is in a ſtate of confuſion."

A large train of artillery is now preparing at Woolwich, to be ſhipped off with all ſpeed for America.

Dublin, June 10. We hear the following ſix regiments of foot are ordered to get ready to embark for America; the 15th regiment, commanded by Major-General Sir C. Thompſon; 27th, by Colonel Eyre Maſſey; 28th, by Major-General Thomas Erle; 42d, by Lieutenant-General Lord John Murray, 46th, by Colonel Hon. John Vaughan; and 55th, by Major General Richard Earl of Cavan.

June 20. The Maſter General of the ordnance has given orders for ſeveral tons of ordnance ſtores to be ſhipped off as ſoon as poſſible for the uſe of the forces in America.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 16.

"Yeſterday morning an expreſs arrived here from the admiralty, with orders for the following ſix ſhips of the line to be got ready with the greateſt expedition, viz. The Neptune, of 90 guns —-Superb, 74—Firm, 64—-Eſſex, 64—-and Windſor and America of 60 guns. The deſtination of the above ſhips is kept a profound ſecret."

We hear that General Gage has ſent home for more light ordnance and ſtores; in conſequence of which the neceſſary orders have been given. A tranſport ſailed about three weeks or a month ſince with ſome of the above from the Tower, for the uſe of the troops in America.

They write from Paris, that a French merchant, who carries on a very extenſive woollen manufactory at Abbeville, has lately received a premium of 2000 livres for fabricating a piece of broad-cloath, pronounced by the beſt judges to be equal to any made in England, both in firmneſs, texture and dye. It is computed he has near 60 tons of Iriſh wool in his ware-houſes, for the purpoſe of carrying on this important manufacture.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 18.

"This morning Sir Peter Parker hoiſted his broad pendant on board his Majeſty's ſhip Royal Oak, which is to be joined by the Worceſter and Exeter of 64 guns each; and the Egmont of 74 guns is ordered in the room of the Kent, who got on ſhore coming from Plymouth, and proves leaky. It is expected they will ſail on their cruize the beginning of the week."

Orders are given for all the artificers in the dock yards to work double tides, to fit out the men of war wanted for immediate ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 12.

"The Poſt Aſſembly which is to be held tomorrow, for the purpoſe of conſidering an addreſs to the King, in behalf of our oppreſſed American brethren, is likely to be the fulleſt ever known."

Extract of a letter from Rheims, June 10.

"*The King arrived here yeſterday, and went immediately to the cathedral, where the ceremony of his coronation will be performed to-morrow. The magiſtrates received orders from his Majeſty to take an exact account of all perſons who came hither on the preſent occaſion, and to take care that foreigners in particular, may have every accommodation: It appears already by this account that upwards of* 32,000 *perſons are arrived here, excluſive of the King's retinue and nobility who attend the ceremony.*

"*The inhabitants of this city, and of the villages many miles round, are at a loſs to provide room for their gueſts, and lodgings are at an immenſe price; but his Majeſty has directed that during his reſidence here, bread ſhall not be ſold for more than two ſols per pound. One man has hired three acres of meadow land, which he has covered with tents, and lets out in apartments to great advantage.*"

All the royal reviews being now over, and the regiments marched into ſummer quarters, orders are ſent to the commanding officers of the different regiments to compleat them to their full complement of men.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 201.

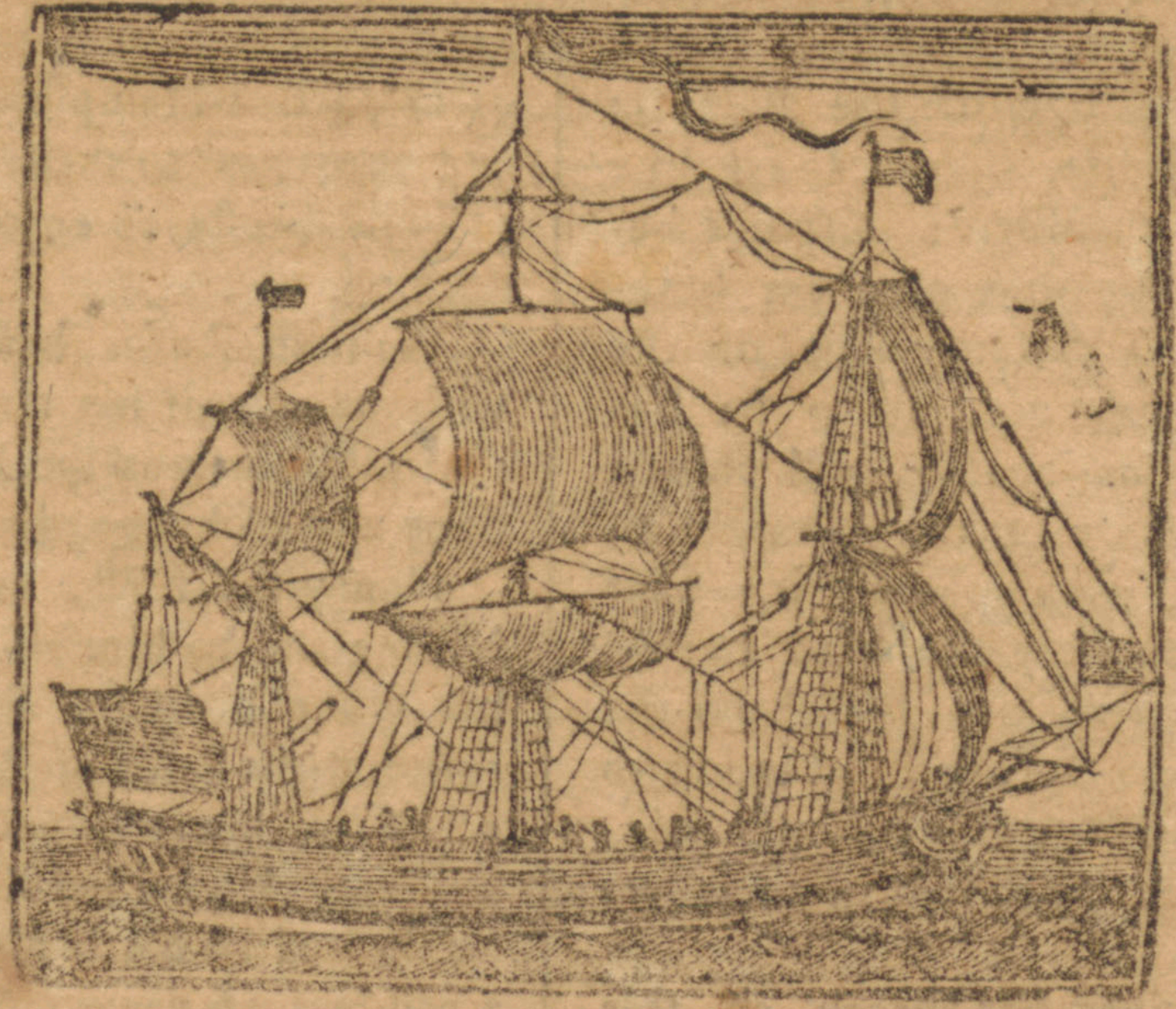
DUNLAP's

Pennſylvania Packet,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1775.



To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with gratitude, I return you my ſincere and unfeigned thanks, for your paſt generous, ſpirited favours: Encouraged thereby I again humbly offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office, my third and laſt year, and ſincerely ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſt for that purpoſe at the next election, which ſhall ever be had in the moſt grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your much obliged friend
And humble ſervant,
WILLIAM DEWEES.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the ſecond day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Riffett, in the Northern Liberties, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued into the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 130 feet; bounded by ground of Daniel Benezet, and others; late the eſtate of Lewis Prahl; ſeized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 2d day of September next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Peter Hay, in Third-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet corner, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, containing in front 15 feet, 6 inches, and in depth 60 feet; bounded by ground of Robert Correy, and others; ſubject to a ground rent of ——— ſterling, per annum; late the eſtate of John Biles; ſeized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE Subſcriber having nearly finiſhed a very compleat new Fulling Mill, on the ſame ſpot where his old Mill has long ſtood, ſituate near Dover, in Kent County on Delaware, a ſtand which has long been well ſupplied with cuſtom, is now in want of a workman capable of carrying on that buſineſs in all its branches, as fulling, dying, ſhearing, &c. Any perſon inclining, who can be well recommended for his ſkill in that buſineſs, induſtry, ſobriety, &c. is deſired to be ſpeedy in his application, as the ſeaſon is advancing and work daily coming in: He may be ſure of employ, either by working her for a certain ſhare, common wages, or having her for a yearly rent, by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the ſpot,—who has alſo for ſale, or to let for a term of years, and may be entered on immediately, two tracts of valuable Land, ſituate near Dover, each well improved, and alſo ſome tracts of unimproved Land. For terms and further particulars enquire of

THOMAS NIXON.

Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, Aug. 16, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers, laſt night, two indented ſervant lads, one named JAMES MEHOON, between 19 and 20 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim made, light brown hair, blue eyes, a treacherous look, a ſmall ſcar in one of his cheeks; had on and took with him, a faſhionable caſtor hat about half worn, a rediſh Barcelona ſilk handkerchief, a white ſhirt, two new oznabrigs ditto, a brown fuſtian coattee and breeches, a light coloured homeſpun cloth jacket without ſkirts or pockets, leather breeches, one pair of blue and white cotton ſtockings, one pair of brown worſted and one pair of blue ribbed yarn ditto, a pair of neats leather ſhoes and carved pinchbeck buckles: All his cloaths are good and whole. The other named BENJAMIN EWING, between 20 and 21 years old, a bricklayer by trade, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim made, uncommon light curled hair, with two crowns on the top of his head; he has a conſumptive cough; had on and took him, a thick cloth coattee, cloth coloured, with a ſtriped lincey lining, nankeen jacket, a wool hat, one pair of linen trowſers ſtriped blue, red and white, new tow ditto, two brown ſheeting ſhirts, one white linen ditto, two pair of blue gray ribbed yarn ſtockings, one pair of calf-ſkin pumps, one pair of old neats leather ſhoes, white carved buckles, and a remarkable blue and white handkerchief, ſtamped with men, hounds, veſſels, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid lads and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for either of them, paid by

JOHN WILKINS, Jun.
ISAAC WARD.

N. B. They went from Philadelphia to Bordentown this day in the ſtage-boat, and there is the greateſt reaſon to believe that they will go in the ſtage waggon to Amboy, and that they will keep together. †

Kent-County, Maryland, July 17th, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JOHN JORDEN, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a well ſet lad, fair complexion, light yellowiſh coloured hair tied behind: Had on and took with him, two oznabrigs ſhirts, one pair of country linen trowſers, a pair of leather breeches, a brown country cloth jacket and linen ditto, an old caſtor hat, and a pair of old ſhoes, he is a weaver by trade, and it is likely may change his name and apparel. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † GEORGE LAMB.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IRETURN you my moſt ſincere thanks for your paſt favours, and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the Sheriff's office, when the preſent Sheriff's time ſhall by law expire, I do now requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt with him at the enſuing Election, which will much oblige

Your friend and humble ſervant,
JOSEPH REDMAN.

VENDUE,

At JAMES LOUGHEAD's,
TO-MORROW, at One o'clock,
Of a very neat and general Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS.

LIKEWISE,

BRANDY in kegs, Gin in caſes, ſugar in barrels, Indigo, a few barrels of 6d. Nails, an aſſortment of Pewter, Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture.

N. B. GOODS daily received for public ſale.

THE EXAMINATION of the SCHOOLS in the ACADEMY of NEWARK will begin on the laſt Tueſday in September, and the public exhibitions will be on the day following, where the Truſtees are earneſtly requeſted to attend, more eſpecially as they are then to determine of giving diplomas to the firſt claſs.

Cheſter Town, Aug. 21, 1775.

RANAWAY yeſterday morning, from a craft lying at Cheſter Town, three Iriſh ſervant men, viz. ANDREW CRAIGH, baker, about 45 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high; had on an old blue ſurtout, check ſhirt, and wore a wig.—JOSEPH BROWN, brick-maker, about 18 years old, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a check ſhirt and black handkerchief.—And MATTHEW KIDNEY, weaver, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, long ſmooth viſage; had on a check ſhirt or frock, and a pair of trowſers: It is ſuppoſed they took up the road towards Philadelphia. Any perſon apprehending them ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward for each, beſides what the law allows, if taken in the province and brought to the ſubſcriber, and reaſonable expences; if out of the provine, ONE PISTOLE each, if ſecured in any gaol.

§ JAMES NICHOLSON.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Horſe-head, in Kent County on Delaware, on Sunday the 25th of June laſt, a ſervant man named AARON LOPER, but goes by the name of AARON WALKER, by trade a wheelwright, country born, about 36 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair tied behind and clipped on the top, a large cut on his left wriſt with a broad axe, and is a great lover of liquor; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, a fearnought outſide jacket of a lead colour, home made under jacket with yellow ſtripes, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, pale blue ſtockings, ſhoes about half worn, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

§ 8 THOMAS PROCTOR.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, near the Red Lion tavern, Newcaſtle County, a grey GELDING, about 14 hands high, ten years old, paces and canters, has neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe again and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ DAVID BLACK.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY the 8th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living at Elk Ferry, in Cæcil county, Maryland, a negro man, named CUFF, who rowed in the ferry boat at ſaid ferry, he is about five feet three or four inches high, a ſtrait well ſet fellow, with thick lips, and the letter R marked on one of his cheeks, he has had a ſcall'd head, which he commonly keeps covered, is artful, and talks a little in the negro dialect: He had on when he went away, a lead coloured jacket and breeches, oznabrigs ſhirt, old ſtockings, and no ſhoes. Likewiſe ran-away on the 19th of Auguſt inſtant, a negroe man, named PENN, he is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, country born, well ſet, very talkative, and may probably make a great ſhew of religion, he is a black ſmall eyed fellow: Had on and took with him, a country cloth light coloured upper jacket, a dark flowered flannel under ditto, patched check ſhirt, an ozenbrigs ditto, one pair of tarry canvaſs trowſers, one pair of ozenbrigs ditto, an old ſmall brimmed tarry hat, old ſhoes, and carved braſs buckles; ſaid negro ran away ſome years ago, and paſſed himſelf for a free man by the name of JAMES PEMBERTON, and got a forged paſs ſigned Thomas Franklin, of Baltimore County, Maryland, on account of which he was employed by one Meredith a tanner, near Correll's Ferry, and afterwards indented himſelf to another Meredith, a currier in Philadelphia, and as he has been to New York with ſaid Meredith, he may now be making that way; both or either of them, as they have many acquaintances may probably get forged paſſes. Whoever takes up ſaid negroes and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them.

‡5 THOMAS SAVIN.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been ſome time paſt, voted upon the return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty thanks, and being again encouraged by my friends and acquaintance, I offer myſelf a candidate for that office at the expiration of the preſent Sheriff's time: I humbly requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt, at the enſuing Election, which marks of your eſteem I ſhall acknowledge with gratitude, and ever remain,

Your obliged humble ſervant,
JOHN BULL.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RANAWAY on Wedneſday the 21ſt of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell Townſhip, Cumberland County, an Iriſh ſervant man named GEORGE GEE, about five feet two or three inches high, and about eighteen or nineteen years of age, ſomewhat freckled, ſhort brown hair, ſpeaks with the brogue upon his tongue, the fore finger of his right hand cut off at the middle joint; had on and took with him, a fine hat half worn, a brown home-made cloth coat with yellow buttons and green lining not much worn, a blue jacket and two ſhirts half worn, one pair of ſtriped cotton drawers partly new, one pair of blue and white ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes with plated buckles in them; all theſe much too big for him: He took a leather pocket-book with ſome money in it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if out of the county, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of the province the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS M'NAGHTEN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY about the 20th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, RICHARD BUTS, a mulatto man, about twenty-eight years of age, ſix feet high, and very luſty, ſlow of ſpeech, has a heavy look, with either a ſlit in one ear or a piece cut off; had on an oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, fearnought jacket, with an old hat and ſhoes; he plays on the violin. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about the neighbourhood. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to Mr. WHITEHEAD, overſeer of the Work-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

THOMAS CASDORP.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per buſhel for any quantity of good clean Muſtard-ſeed, or any ſmall quantity at that rate for ſix months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will uſe their beſt endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of ſo valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occaſion to import from our miniſterial enemies in Great-Britain. Thoſe perſons that have, or may have it to ſell, ſhall not be diſappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Riſing Sun in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe; to Mr. John Davis, ſaddler, near Fourth-ſtreet in Market-ſtreet, or to the Manufactory in Second-ſtreet below the New Market, oppoſite to Almond-ſtreet, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE ſtands in the market on market days, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe: He returns thanks to his former cuſtomers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their eſteem. §

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from the cuſtody of the Sheriff of York county, a certain JOHN GRIFFEY, late of the county aforeſaid, Taylor; he is about five feet four inches high, walks upon crutches, about ſixty-five years of age, altho' gray haired he is as well acquainted with the art of defrauding his creditors as any of his age in this province: He took and has with him ſundry ſorts of Goods, which he travels with under the character of a pedlar: He had alſo a bay mare about fourteen hands high, eight years old; the goods and mare being under execution, it is thought he will change his name and quit pedling to keep himſelf from being diſcovered, and follow begging, as he was known to do before. Whoever takes up ſaid JOHN GRIFFEY, and delivers him to the gaol in York town, or any other of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and the above Reward for the mare, and reaſonable charges for both or either of them, paid by

CHARLES LUKINS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A GOOD cedar log Houſe, with lentils at each end, and two acres of land, in Woodbury, about eight miles from Philadelphia. The houſe is 25 feet in length and 24 in breadth, divided into two tenements, each with two rooms and a fire-place in each room; the lentils are each of them about 14 feet in breadth and 24 in length, with a weavers ſhop joined to one of them of the ſame length and about eleven feet in breadth; both lentils hath a fire-place. The ſaid houſe and lentils are very convenient for weavers, ſhoemakers, taylors or joiners. For further particulars enquire of the tenants at ſaid houſe, or of JOSIAH CHATTIN, near Woodbury, who will ſhew the premiſes.—The title is indiſputable.

SYLVESTER FENTON.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN HART,

At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worſted damaſks, everlaſtings, durants, tammies, ſhalloons, velverets, checks, ſilk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky ſtripes, pluſh, emboſſed flannels, broadcloths, foreſt cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, ſtuff ſhoes, white Ruſſia ſheetings, ribbonds, ſilk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and ſilver laced hats, ſilver and China handle knives and forks, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private ſale are received at ſaid Store, and ſold for caſh only.

TO BE LET,

A VERY pleaſant SEAT, the property of Capt. OSWALD EVE, within half a mile of the city, conſiſting of a genteel and convenient dwelling-houſe, and out-houſes; alſo a paſture, orchard, garden, and ſome mowing-ground. For further particulars enquire of Doctor JOHN MORGAN, Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, at the corner of Third and New-ſtreets, or of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

‡ SAMUEL STILLMAN.

Newcaſtle, July 14, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain perſon who called himſelf MEAS, on the 6th inſtant, applied to the ſubſcriber, living in Newcaſtle, for the hire of a horſe to go to Philadelphia, pretending he had forgot his pocket-book and ſome valuable papers there when he left that place in the Port Penn ſtage, and promiſed to return the next day, but has not ſince been heard of, and 'tis believed he has ſold the horſe: The ſaid MEAS appeared to be a middle aged man, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, very ſwarthy and much pitted with the ſmall pox; had on a light coloured wilton coat, black breeches, a regimental round hat with a black riband round the crown, the reſt of his dreſs unknown: The horſe which he got from the ſubſcriber is a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, eight or nine years old, pretty lengthy body, black mane and tail ſwitched, his mane very thick and hangs all on the off ſide, one fore and one hind foot white, but which uncertain; he paces, trots and hand-gallops, no brand or ear mark: The ſaid MEAS pretends he has a brother in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, and is from all accounts a moſt notorious villain. Whoever therefore apprehends the ſaid MEAS, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols in Pennſylvania or this government, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have it in his power to ſecure himſelf, and alſo ſecures the horſe ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or for the horſe alone FOUR DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, from

JOHN RIDDLES.

N. B. Was hired with the horſe, an almoſt new ſaddle with green houſings, and an half worn ſnaffle bridle.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on the firſt of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living on Bohemia Manor, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negro Man named TOM, about five feet nine or ten inches high, ſometimes limpeth a little in his walk; had on an old brown ſhort coat and waiſtcoat with metal buttons, and ſundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD FOARD, Senior.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Chapel, on Deer Creek, Harford County, an indented Engliſh ſervant man named WILLIAM TOMKINS, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, freſh complexion, long viſage, long black hair tied behind, and a blemiſh in his right eye; he took with him a dark roan horſe about fourteen hands high, a good ſaddle, and ſnaffle bridle; likewiſe a new caſtor hat, a lightiſh coloured cloth jacket, one half worn fine ſhirt, one homeſpun ditto, one pair of tow trowſers, one pair of ticken ditto, a white corded under jacket, a pale blue ſilk handkerchief with a yellow border, new ſhoes, and plain ſilver buckles. He is an artful deſigning fellow, a tolerable good ſcholar, and probably may forge a paſs. He has talked for ſome time paſt of going to join the Regulars at Boſton; I beg every friend to his country will take particular notice of him, as I am convinced he will now take the aforeſaid ſtep if he can. Whoever brings back the horſe and the fellow ſhall have the above Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horſe alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ALEXANDER MURRAY, Forgeman.

JOHN MELCHIOR NAFF,

MANUFACTURER OF WIRE,

In Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Lutheran Church, and at the corner of Apple tree Alley,

INFORMS the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he propoſes to manufacture and ſell all kinds of WIRE, BRASS, IRON and SILVER, and draw it to any ſize, fit for any uſe whatſoever from the firſt rough Braſs and Iron. And as he hath, at his own private expence, already furniſhed himſelf with proper tools and implements to carry on the ſaid buſineſs with WATER WORKS, he hopes to meet with due encouragement, eſpecially as it is the firſt of its kind attempted in America. All favours will be acknowledged by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN MELCHIOR NAFF.

N. B. The ſaid NAFF, on application, can make all kinds of COMMON PINS, HAIR PINS, COTTON CARDS, and HOOKS and EYES, as good and as cheap as can be imported from Europe. †

From the St. James's Chronicle.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

TO rejoice at the deſtruction of our enemies, how repugnant ſoever it may ſeem at firſt ſight to the feelings of humanity, is yet allowed on all hands, in the caſe of a juſt and neceſſary war, to be both natural and innocent: During the courſe of the laſt war, as our land and naval forces went forth againſt our enemies with our cordial and united wiſhes and prayers for their ſucceſs, ſo it pleaſed the Great Lord of the world to favour them in ſuch a manner as to furniſh us with frequent occaſions of ſuch joy; ſo cloſe did our victories follow one another, that no ſooner did the fury of our joy for one ſubſide, than it was excited afreſh by another. This quick ſucceſſion of pleaſing events, by ſupporting and exhilarating the ſpirits of the people, kept them from feeling, or at leaſt from complaining, of the increaſing load of taxes that it was judged neceſſary to lay upon them. What will be the final iſſue, or ſucceſſive events (in the progreſs) of the preſent diſpute with America, it is impoſſible for us certainly to foreſee: However there is one circumſtance attending it which muſt be allowed to be a ſingularly unhappy one, and that is, that as our forces go out with the good wiſhes of but few in the nation, beſide the miniſterial faction, ſo there is reaſon to think, that their victories (if they ſhould prove ſucceſsful) will be matter of real joy to few others. To rejoice in the defeat of our own troops, it muſt be owned, ſeems unnatural, and a lover of his country will heartily lament it, whenever the circumſtances of a conteſt are ſuch as afford the ſmalleſt ground or excuſe for ſuch joy; and yet, if by any means they are unhappily engaged in an unjuſt cauſe, we are not obliged to wiſh them ſucceſs; and eſpecially if we have reaſon to apprehend fewer evils from their defeat than their ſucceſs? What the preciſe conſequence would be of the one or the other, in the preſent conteſt, I cannot pretend to ſay; but this I can truly ſay, that there are many in the nation, whoſe opinion it is, that it will probably be far better for the trade of this nation, (to ſay nothing now of its liberties) to have adminiſtration diſappointed rather than gratified in its preſent cruel and vengeful attempts; and they give among others, this reaſon for it, that in caſe the Americans are obliged to ſubmit to the pleaſure of adminiſtration, they will have no trade or commerce with us, but what will be forced and unavoidable, which from the nature of it cannot be conſiderable; whereas on the other hand, if adminiſtration ſhould find it in vain to contend with them, and neceſſary to adopt and purſue quite different meaſures, it is very probable, from the real and rooted affection which the Americans are known to have to Great-Britain, whatever their miſinformed and prejudiced accuſers may believe or ſuggeſt to the contrary; Nay it is very probable, that in that caſe, they will not be unwilling to renew their former friendly connection with us, though (as may reaſonably be expected) not on terms ſo favourable to us as before; and of this there is the greater probability, as that people are abundantly ſenſible that the attempts made againſt them are not thoſe of the nation in general, but only of a furious and bigotted faction, that bears too near a reſemblance to that which unhappily gained the aſcendant in the laſt years of Queen Anne's reign, and by whoſe iniquitous management the glory of the former part of it was ſo much tarniſhed, and the fruits of ſo many renowned victories were in a great meaſure loſt. It is true, indeed, that on either of the ſuppoſitions juſt mentioned, we cannot reaſonably expect to be gainers by the preſent diſpute, but rather ſufferers; but whoever conſiders the caſe impartially will, I believe, ſee reaſon to think that we are likely to ſuffer far more of the former than the latter: But it muſt be allowed to be an evidence of but little wiſdom, in our Miniſters, and little regard to the public weal, to load the nation (loaded enough already) with an additional burthen of taxes for the proſecution of an unjuſt and unnatural war, by which we are ſure to be ſufferers, and from which, whatever its iſſue may be, we have no proſpect of any public advantage, unleſs it may be reckoned one, to reduce the people of Great-Britain, as well as millions in America, to a ſtate of great diſtreſs. Few governments chooſe to engage in war, without the proſpect of ſome good in caſe of ſucceſs; but we, it ſeems, are ſo ſingularly wiſe and brave, as to engage in one, and with abundance of zeal too, when we are ſure to be ſufferers by it, whether we are conquerors or conquered.

PACIFICUS.

To the Printer of the St. James's Chronicle.

SIR,

THE greateſt merit in human life conſiſts in the regulations of the will; and that merit is the more conſpicuous, the more power a man has to act after his own way. What happens to private men lives and dies in obſcurity; but the actions of thoſe in elevated ſtations are the ſubjects of praiſe and blame, not only to their cotemporaries, but alſo to ſucceeding generations. When a man is in power to oblige other men to act according to his commands, if thoſe are not reaſonable, his orders do not flow from his greatneſs, but his cruelty. There are very many inſtances to be produced from hiſtory which ſhew much magnanimity; but at the bottom of the greater number of ſuch examples you ſee one paſſion gratified by another, and ſomething corrupt in the motive which diſparages the glory of it.

Of all the good qualities that I have any where obſerved, I have ever thought candour in acknowledgment of an error, the greateſt act of the ſoul. It is ſo painful a taſk that men who cannot practiſe it are forced to frame to themſelves a certain greatneſs in adhering to what they have already done, be it ever ſo deſtructive to themſelves and others, and a certain meanneſs in retracting what they have, though from miſinformation, before advanced. Example is the livelieſt way of inſtruction; and I think I can produce ſuch an inſtance of this noble humility, that, after the reading it, it will be rather a point of ambition than mortification to retract a falſe ſtep, eſpecially if a man's errors concern the welfare of his country.

The affairs of the Americans will ſoon now come to a hearing; the clamours of the people both here and on the other ſide of the Atlantic demand it. England and her Colonies are like the belly and the other members; diſputes between them tend but to the ruin of them both. An amicable agreement and ſettlement of the preſent complained of grievances, 'tis to be hoped, will ſoon reconcile us again; and ſhould the Miniſtry find their error in the taxation of the Colonies, let them openly avow it. Our royal Queen Elizabeth publicly confeſſed herſelf in an error: Hiſtory records her ſpeech on the occaſion, as a precedent to future Princes not to perſiſt, when the loud clamours of the people, joined to their own reaſon convince them of their ſervants doing wrong.

I have hereto ſubjoined her ſpeech on this occaſion, which was delivered to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and ſeveral of the Members, who waited on her with an addreſs of thanks, in the forty third year of her reign, and was a retraction of ſome unconſtitutional grants.

"I owe you hearty thanks and commendations for your ſingular good will towards me, not only to your hearts and thoughts, but which you have openly expreſſed and declared; whereby you have recalled me from an error, proceeding from my ignorance, not my will. Theſe things had undeſerved! turned to my diſgrace, (to whom nothing is more than the ſafety and love of my people) had not ſuch harpies and horſe leeches as thoſe, been made known and diſcovered to me by you: I had rather my heart or hand ſhould periſh, than that either my heart or hand ſhould allow ſuch privileges to monopoliſts, as may be prejudicial to my people: The ſplendour of regal Majeſty hath not ſo blinded mine eyes, that licentious power ſhould prevail more with me, than juſtice; the glory of the name of a King may deceive princes that know not how to rule, as gilded pills may deceive a ſick patient; but I am none of thoſe Princes, for I know that the commonwealth is to be governed for the good and advantage of thoſe that are committed to me, not of myſelf, to whom it is entruſted; and that an account is one day to be given before another judgment ſeat. I think myſelf moſt happy, that by God's aſſiſtance, I have hitherto ſo proſperouſly governed the commonwealth, in all reſpects, and that I have ſuch ſubjects, as for their good, I would willingly leave both kingdom and life alſo. I beſeech you, that whatever miſdemeanors and miſcarriages others are guilty of, by their falſe ſuggeſtions, may not be imputed to me; let the teſtimony of a clear conſcience entirely in all reſpects excuſe me; you are not ignorant that Princes ſervants are oftentimes too much ſet upon their own private advantage, that the truth is frequently concealed from Princes, and they cannot themſelves look narrowly into all things, upon whoſe ſhoulders lieth continually the heavy weight of the greateſt and moſt important affairs."

It is remarkable that the ſame ſpirit prevailed at that time in France; Henry the IVth ſpeaks to his parliament in the following manner:

"As I have not imitated the Kings, my predeceſſors, by intermeddling with the late elections, and interpoſing my authority to procure ſuch men to be choſen, who ſhould be directed by my fancies, whether good or bad, but entirely left the nomination of deputies to thoſe who are concerned, ſo I ſhall not preſcribe any rules, forms, or limitations to be obſerved in your aſſembly; but leaving you to a full liberty of giving your own opinions, votes and ſuffrages, in all your deliberations, I only deſire that the reſtitution of good order in this kingdom, the ancient glory and ſplendor of this kingdom, the peace and tranquillity of all the people, whom I love as my dear children, may be the principal effects of your care; and though my grey hairs and long experience, together with the toils and dangers I have gone through to ſave the ſtate from ruin, might deſerve ſome exception, yet I am contended to ſubmit to the general rule, being firmly perſuaded that there is no mark more certain of the decay and deſolation of kingdoms, than when Kings deſpiſe the laws and think they may diſpenſe with them, when they confer their favours and gratifications, as well as the public honours, offices, benefices, and dignities for any other reaſons, regards, or conſiderations, than thoſe of integrity, courage underſtanding, and fidelity, in all which I reſolve not to be wanting on my part, and to ſerve you for an example to incite you to be careful and diligent in the diſcharge of your duty."

I ſhall make no comment on the above two ſpeeches, but leave your readers to make what compariſon they pleaſe between the above times and thoſe we now live in.

PUBLICOLA.

To the Printer of the St. James's Chronicle.

SIR,

DR. Shebbeare has been much condemned for the frightful picture he has drawn of our great and glorious deliverer, William the Third. Whether the ſhare this Prince had in bringing about the Revolution ſhould not exempt his character from too ſtrict an inquiſition, I will not determine: Though I know it is the opinion of many judicious men, lawyers as well as others, that the conduct of dead Princes ſhould be examined with the utmoſt freedom for the ſake of the living; and that King William may be cenſured with as little ceremony as James the Firſt, and his three immediate ſucceſſors, who were all of them enemies to the people of England, whom they were bound by the moſt ſacred ties to govern with juſtice and equity, and according to the laws of the land.

But, to ſhow you what a ſet of bleſſed monarchs have ruled this nation, from the conqueſt down to the ſucceſſion of the Houſe of Brunſwick, I will preſent you with a ſhort but faithful character of each Prince, from William the Firſt to George the Firſt excluſive.

William the Firſt, who was called the Baſtard, made a thorough conqueſt of this iſland, and was reſolved to make the Engliſh feel their bondage, for he taxed them ſo highly, that he left them nothing to enjoy but a bare ſubſiſtence. He was avaricious and cruel to exceſs. He diſpeopled a great part of Hampſhire, and demoliſhed houſes and churches to make a foreſt for the habitation of wild beaſts to enjoy his favourite diverſion of hunting.

William Rufus had all the vices of his father without any of his virtues. It is enough to ſay that all hiſtorians ſpeak ill of him, and none produce any of his good actions.

Henry the Firſt, in order to ſecure the crown of England to himſelf, againſt the juſt claim of his elder brother, Robert Duke of Normandy, reſtored the laws of Edward the Confeſſor, and acted in many reſpects with great prudence and wiſdom. He ſullied his reputation by the cruelty he ſhewed to his brother Robert, whom he kept a priſoner 26 years. Some hiſtorians ſay, that he cauſed Robert's eyes to be put out by burning glaſſes.

Stephen obtained the Crown by perjury, and brought in an army of foreigners to ſupport his illegal claim. Stephen was, notwithſtanding, brave and merciful.

Henry the Second was one of the greateſt and moſt accompliſhed Princes that ever lived. Brave, generous, juſt, learned, affable, and magnificent. But, notwithſtanding all his good qualities, his life was rendered unhappy, and his reign inglorious, by Becket, the proud Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and his rebellious children.

Richard the Firſt had nothing to recommend him but a kind of brutal fierceneſs called bravery. Pride, avarice and luſt were his favourite vices. He loaded his people with exceſſive taxes and impoſitions, which the good natured Engliſh did not repine at, becauſe they acquired ſome honour by the King's proweſs.

His ſucceſſor John was ſtill more odious than his brother Richard. He is ſaid to have killed his nephew Arthur with his own hands. He was inſolent in proſperity, and dejected in adverſity.

Henry the Third was more weak than wicked. His chief fault was exceſſive profuſeneſs to his favourites.

Edward the Firſt was a great Prince, and a good Legiſlator, but his ambition carried him beyond all bounds. His ſeveral ravages of Scotland are unjuſtifiable, and his behaviour to Sir William Wallace, whom he put to an ignominious death for fighting in the cauſe of his country, will be an indelible blot on his memory.

Edward the Second was of an eaſy, weak, impotent character, and governed entirely by his favourites. He was cruelly murdered by his wife, and her minion, Earl Mortimer.

Edward the Third was certainly a Prince of great abilities, and a ſucceſsful warrior, but his conqueſts were of no ſervice to England; he loſt moſt of them in the lattar part of his reign, when he abandoned himſelf in his old age to a favourite miſtreſs.

Richard the Second was cruel, headſtrong and unjuſt; governed by mean and inſignificant favourites. He was depoſed, and put to death by his ſucceſſor.

Henry the Fourth having uſurped the crown, and put his lawful Sovereign under cloſe confinement, could not be eaſy till he had put him to death. He was a man of abilities, and ſupported with vigour his unjuſt title to the crown. He is ſaid to have felt remorſe for his crimes of murder and uſurpation.

Henry the Fifth was a brave and ſucceſsful warrior, but his conqueſts in France were of no uſe but to drain England of men and money, and to acquire territories which could not be preſerved.

The weakneſs of Henry the Sixth gave riſe to the diſputes between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, which occaſioned the ſhedding deluges of blood. This Prince would have made a good beadſman.

Edward the Fourth was brave, and wanted neither wit nor judgment, but at the ſame time was luxurious, debauched, cruel and perfidious.

Edward the Fifth was murdered, when a boy of thirteen years old, by his uncle and ſucceſſor.

Richard the Third made his way to the throne through diſſimulation, perfidy, and every act of injuſtice and cruelty.

Henry the Seventh enacted good laws, but he was jealous and ſuſpicious in his temper to an extravagant degree. He deſcended to the low arts of an uſurer to raiſe money; he let looſe his two bloodhounds, Empſon and Dudley, to rob and pillage his ſubjects.

Henry the Eighth was a Prince of fine outward accompliſhments; but became a monſter of cruelty and luſt. Sir Walter Raleigh ſays, that if the characters of all other wicked Princes were loſt, they would be found in Harry the Eighth.

Edward the Sixth was a very promiſing Prince, but he died very young.

Queen Mary was a weak, perſecuting Bigot. She felt no remorſe for ſhedding the blood of her innocent ſubjects. Religious frenzy is the worſt ſpecies of madneſs.

Elizabeth, her ſiſter, was adored by her ſubjects, and admired and dreaded by foreign nations. But the Rev. Dr. Hurd has, in a pedantick dialogue, endeavoured to tarniſh her reputation by repreſenting her in odious colours.

The very name of James the Firſt excites ridicule, contempt and diſguſt. He was called the wiſeſt fool in Europe, for he excelled in nothing but trifles. He was entirely governed by two laſcivious boys, his minions. He was always poor becauſe he laviſhed on them and his flatterers immenſe ſums of money. He was ſo puſillanimous, that though he well knew that Buckingham's perſuading his ſon to go to Spain was contrary to common ſenſe, as well as ſound policy, yet he ſuffered himſelf to be bullied by that unprincipled nobleman, and had no other conſolation but in ſhedding tears, when he found he had not ſufficient power to act as a King ought to have done on the occaſion.

Charles the Firſt had many good qualities fit to adorn a private Gentleman, but he was uxorious, inſincere, and fond of arbitrary power. He deteſted Parliaments, and even deſpiſed the Aſſembly at Oxford called by that name, becauſe they dared to think and act like freemen. His death was exemplary.

Charles the Second had a good underſtanding, much wit, great affability, and a pleaſing addreſs; with all this he was perfidious, ungrateful, tyrannical, luxurious, mean, and cruel; a penſioner of France, and a betrayer of his people.

James the Second was a Prince of great economy. He underſtood commercial affairs well, but his love of arbitrary power, and his attachment to the Romiſh ſuperſtition, induced him to commit the moſt flagrant acts of oppreſſion and injuſtice. He was juſtly puniſhed with perpetual exile for acting contrary to thoſe laws he had ſworn to maintain.

William the Third was the firſt who introduced what is called the influence of the Crown. The landed intereſt gave way in his time to funds and ſtocks; and this will in all probability produce in the long run deſpotic government. Many inſtances can be produced of a cruel diſpoſition in this Prince. The Buſineſs Glencoe, and the unhappy iſſue of the ſettlement of Darien with ſome other facts equally flagrant will be an eternal ſtain to his memory. As to the brutality of his temper I need only to produce what is related by the Ducheſs of Marlborough. This man who could himſelf devour a diſh of peas at Chriſtmas in the preſence of two ladies, the one his Queen, and the other a Princeſs, big with child, without aſking them to partake, wanted the manners of a Gentleman, and the feelings of a man.

Queen Anne was a good-natured Lady, but weak and inconſtant in her temper. She wanted a ſound underſtanding, and this want made her a dupe to others.

I have now given a very impartial, though ſhort view of the characters of twenty-nine Princes, Monarchs of this country; and a choice collection they make of weak, wicked, cruel, and worthleſs wretches, for if you accept about three or four of them, they come properly under theſe ſeveral denominations. However, it muſt be confeſſed, that the leaſt reſpectable of our Princes have occaſionally, and contrary to their own intention, conferred on this kingdom the moſt ſignal benefits. To John's oppreſſions, and Henry the Third's weakneſs, we owe the two great charters. To Henry the Eighth we are indebted for our freedom from the power of the Court of Rome, and the Pope's ſupremacy. To James and Charles the Firſt we are beholden for the petition of right: And laſtly to James the Second's bigotry we muſt place the ſettlement of the revolution.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

◆ ◆ ◆

LONDON, *June 6.*

To the MINISTER.

> *Adde etiam Italicas vires, Romamque ſuiſmet*
> *Pugnontem membris: adjice & civilita bella:*
> *Et Cambrum in morio, mariumque in carcere*
> *victum.* MANIL. Lib. iv.

THE ſword of civil war is at laſt unſheathed. You are aſtoniſhed; for you believed thoſe ſagacious Counſellors, who aſſured you that the Americans were cowards. You were perſuaded, that what you are pleaſed to call "firmneſs" in the King, and "ſteadineſs" in his Miniſters, was alone ſufficient to ſtifle that *thing* called "Liberty," which having fled from this iſland, took ſhelter in America. You find, my Lord, you were deceived, and from that fatal hour in which the hoſtile ſword firſt glittered in America, every ſhip will bring freſh proof of your error. I know the Americans, my Lord, better than any of your military informers. You are deceived, abuſed, wretchedly abuſed, and you will find your error when it is too late. Juſt God! I loſe all patience, when I recollect the incredible abſurdity of your conduct; the paltry, ſhallow, contemptible ſyſtem of politics, by which every tranſaction of your Miniſtry hath been governed. With regard to America, you have ſtruggled under an univerſal cloud of infatuation, and the arguments of your treaſury.—Slaves in ſupport of your tyranny, are a continued burleſque on argumentation. You have been equally unlucky, my Lord, in your penſioned ſcribblers, the two celebrated Doctors, who, unfortunately for your Lordſhip, are, in truth, moſt ſcurvy politicians.

But, my Lord, I will for the preſent, wave all other matters of diſcuſſion, and confine myſelf to the topic of the day. America, my Lord, America! You ſhudder at the ſound. I marvel not: it will be your deſtruction. Your preſent game, my Lord, depends entirely on your ability to perſuade the people of England that their fellow ſubjects in America are in a ſtate of rebellion. The people of England are leſs liable to miſtake declamation for argument than any people in Europe. The people of England know, that to reſiſt illegal exertions of power is not rebellion. If you, my Lord, have preſumed to ſtretch the power of the Crown or of the Parliament, beyond its legal bounds, you are a rebel to the people and a traitor to your country. You have dared to tax America, an unrepreſented part of the King's dominions. That taxation and repreſentation is inſeparable is the avowed opinion of the firſt Lawyer in the kingdom: It is not only an opinion, but a glaring axiom of the conſtitution; and if you dare deny it, my Lord, I thus publickly declare you an errant traitor to your country. America is not repreſented, and therefore cannot be taxed but by themſelves, and whatever may be your preſent poſition, I pledge my credit with the public, that I will bring you, or your advocates, to acknowledge the truth of this poſition. If, therefore, you have preſumed to tax America illegally; if you have ſent an army to inforce laws unconſtitutionally enacted, the Americans are not in a ſtate of rebellion: On the contrary they deſerve our prayers and aſſiſtance; and you, my Lord, are the arch rebel againſt whom all our vengeance ſhould be directed. I am unexpectedly interrupted, and I muſt therefore beg leave to conclude myſelf, My Lord,

Your's, &c.

BALTIMORE, *Aug.* 22.

WHEREAS the Committee of York county, has received information, that ſundry butchers and drovers, from Maryland and elſewhere, have lately been purchaſing ſheep in this county, contrary to the reſolutions of the Convention of the province of Pennſylvania.

Theſe are therefore to give public notice to all ſuch perſons who purchaſe ſheep to kill, or ſell to butchers, that if they hereafter be detected in purchaſing any ſheep in this County, or driving any through it, purchaſed in this province, under four years old, that they will be ſtopped, and treated as enemies to their country.

By order of the Committee,
THOMAS ARMOR, Clerk.

By a letter from York Town, in Pennſylvania, we learn, that the inhabitants of that town and county, who early diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſupport and defence of our ineſtimable rights and liberties, have now formed a battalion of 500 minute men, to be ready to march to ſuch place as may be deemed neceſſary for the protection and defence of theſe colonies—that they are all become military men, and have 3,400 able bodied men, aſſociated in the county, and public arms, &c. are preparing as faſt as poſſible.

At a meeting of the Committee and the Officers of the Militia Companies of York County, at York, the 28th and 29th days of July, 1775.

Preſent, forty-five County Committee Men, beſides the ſaid Officers.

JAMES SMITH, Eſq; in the Chair.

THE Committee and Officers divided the county into five diſtricts or diviſions, and formed five battalions; the Committee then, with the officers of the militia companies of the reſpective diſtricts and battalions, appointed judges, and proceeded to vote by ballot for Field-officers to be commiſſioned, when James Smith, Eſq; was choſen Colonel, Thomas Hartley, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel, and Joſeph Donaldſon and Michael Swope, Eſq; were choſen Majors of the firſt battalion; Robert M‘Pherſon, Eſq; Colonel, David Kennedy, Lieut. Colonel, Moſes M‘Clean and Hugh Dunwoodie, were choſen Majors of the ſecond battalion, Richard M‘Calliſter, Eſq; Colonel, and Henry Slegel, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel, and John Andrews and Joſeph Jefferies, were choſen Majors of the third battalion; William Smith, Eſq; Colonel, Francis Holton, Lieutenant Colonel, and Jacob Gibſon and John Finlay, were choſen Majors of the fourth battalion; and Matthew Dill, Eſq; Colonel, William Ranken, Eſq; Lieut. Colonel, and Robert Stevenſon and Gerhard Greff, Majors of the fifth battalion.

The Committee and the Officers of the ſaid Militia Companies, thereupon proceeded to vote for Field officers for the battalion of minute men for York County, proper to be commiſſioned, when Richard M‘Calliſter, Eſq; was choſen Colonel, Thomas Hartley, Eſq; was choſen Lieut. Colonel, and David Grier, Eſq; was choſen Major of ſaid battalion.

The Committee then proceeded as follows:—

Reſolved, That in conformity to the direction of the Aſſembly of this province, and with a regard to the regulations of the Continental Congreſs, we do direct that five companies of minute men, be formed out of the ſeveral diſtricts of this county, that is to ſay, one company in each diviſion by draughts or volunteers from the ſeveral militia companies, each company to conſiſt of a Captain, two Lieutenants and an Enſign, four ſerjeants, four corporals, a drummer and fifer, and ſixty-eight, or more privates; and it is expected, that if there be a defect of arms for theſe men, when there is a neceſſity of going into ſervice, that the reſpective battalions to which they belong, will furniſh them with the neceſſary arms.

That if the County Committee men and aſſiſtant Committee men, or a majority of them in any diſtrict, are at any time of opinion that an additional company or companies of minute men, can be raiſed in their diſtrict, they may order the ſame to be done, which company or companies are to be under the ſame field officers, order, rules and regulations, with the ſaid other companies of minute men: The whole battalion of each diviſion or diſtrict are directed to meet ſome time in the next week or in the week following and draught the volunteers or proper perſons as minute men for the reſpective companies, who are to ſign an atteſtation, ſimilar to that mentioned in the proceedings of this Committee: The ſubſcribers are then to proceed to chooſe the officers of the reſpective companies, and make return of their names to the field officers of the ſaid battalion of minute-men, in order that they may be commiſſioned.

Reſolved, That in order to prevent confuſion and diſorder, that no new companies of militia be formed in any townſhip without the conſent of the Committe-men of the townſhip, and three or more of the County Committee men.

N. B. The companies of York town, Mancheſter, Windſor, Codorus, York and Hellam Townſhips, form the firſt battalion; the companies of Cumberland, Hamilton's Baun, Strabane, Menallen, Mountjoy, and Tyrone townſhips form the ſecond battalion; the companies of Heidleberg, Berwick, Paradiſe, Mount-Pleaſant, Manheim and Germany townſhips the third battalion; Chanceford, Shrewſbury, Fawn and Hopewell townſhips, the fourth battalion; and the companies of Dover, Newberry, Monaughan, Warrington, Huntington, and Reading townſhips the fifth battalion.

A true Copy, per
GEORGE LEWIS LEFLER.
Clerk for the Committee.

ASSOCIATION *of the* FREEMEN *of* MARYLAND.

THE long premeditated, and now, avowed deſign of the Britiſh government, to raiſe a revenue from the property of the coloniſts without their conſent, on the gift, grant and diſpoſition of the Commons of Great-Britain; the arbitrary and vindictive ſtatutes paſſed under colour of puniſhing a riot, to ſubdue by military force and by famine the Maſſachuſetts Bay; the unlimited power aſſumed by parliament to alter the charter of that province, and the conſtitution of all the colonies, thereby deſtroying the eſſential ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and properties of the Coloniſts: the commencement of hoſtilities by the miniſterial forces and the cruel proſecution of the war againſt the people of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, followed by General Gage's proclamation, declaring almoſt the whole of the inhabitants of the united Colonies, by name or deſcription, rebels and traitors, are ſufficient cauſes to arm a free people in defence of their liberty, and to juſtify reſiſtance, no longer dictated by prudence merely but by neceſſity, and leave no alternative but baſe ſubmiſſion or manly oppoſition to uncontroulable tyranny. The CONGRESS choſe the latter, and for the expreſs purpoſe of ſecuring the united Colonies, and preſerving them in ſafety, againſt all attempts to carry the above mentioned acts into execution by force of arms, RESOLVED, That the ſaid colonies be immediately put into a ſtate of defence, and now ſupport at the joint expence an army to reſtrain the further violence, and repel the future attacks of a diſappointed and exaſperated enemy.

We therefore, inhabitants of the province of Maryland, firmly perſuaded that it is neceſſary and juſtifiable to repel force by force, do approve of the oppoſition by arms to the Britiſh troops employed to enforce obedience to the late acts and ſtatutes of the Britiſh Parliament, for raiſing a revenue in America, and altering and changing the charter and conſtitution of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and for deſtroying the eſſential ſecurities for the lives, liberties and properties of the ſubjects in the united colonies. And WE do unite and aſſociate, as one band, and firmly and ſolemnly engage and pledge ourſelves to each other, and to America, that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, promote and ſupport the preſent oppoſition, carrying on, as well by arms, as by the Continental aſſociation, reſtraining our commerce.

And as in theſe times of public danger, and until a reconciliation with Great-Britain on conſtitutional principles is effected (an event we moſt ardently wiſh may ſoon take place) the energy of government may be greatly impaired, ſo that even zeal unreſtrained, may be productive of anarchy and confuſion; WE do in like manner unite, aſſociate, and ſolemnly engage, in maintenance of good order, and the public peace to ſupport the civil power in the due execution of the laws, ſo far as may be conſiſtent with the preſent plan of oppoſition; and to defend with our utmoſt power all perſons from every ſpecies of outrage to themſelves or their property, and to prevent any puniſhment, from being inflicted on any offenders, other than ſuch, as ſhall be adjudged by the civil Magiſtrate, the Continental Congreſs, our Convention, Council of Safety, or Committees of Obſervation.

WORCESTER, *Auguſt* 16.

A correſpondent at Glouceſter, Cape Ann, has ſent us the following authentic and particular account of the engagement there, viz.

"*Glouceſter, Aug.* 13.

"On the 9th inſt. the Falcon ſloop of war, Capt. Linzee, hove in ſight, and ſeemed to be in queſt of two ſchooners from the Weſt-Indies bound to Salem, one of which he ſoon brought to, the other taking advantage of a fair wind, put into our harbour; but Linzee having made a prize of the firſt, purſued the ſecond into the harbour, and brought the firſt with him. He anchored and ſent two barges with fifteen men in each, armed with muſkets and ſwivels, theſe were attended with a whale boat, in which was the Lieutenant and ſix privates; their orders were to ſeize the loaded ſchooner, and bring her under the Falcon's bow. The Militia and other inhabitants were alarmed at this daring attempt, and prepared for a vigorous oppoſition: The barge-men under the command of the Lieutenant boarded the ſchooner at the cabbin windows, which provoked a ſmart fire from our people on the ſhore, by which three of the enemy were killed, and the Lieutenant wounded in the thigh, who thereupon returned to the man of war. Upon this Linzee ſent the other ſchooner and a ſmall cutter he had to attend him well armed, with orders to fire upon the damn'd rebels wherever they could ſee them, and that he would in the mean time cannonade the town; he immediately fired a broad ſide upon the thickeſt ſettlements, and ſtood himſelf with diabolical pleaſure to ſee what havock his cannon might make. *Now,* (ſaid he) *my boys, we will aim at the damn'd Preſbyterian Church—Well, my brave fellows, one ſhot more and the houſe of God will fall before you.*" While he was thus venting his helliſh rage, and ſetting himſelf as it were againſt Heaven, the Almighty was on our ſide, not a ball ſtruck or wounded an individual perſon, although they went through our houſes in almoſt every direction when filled with women and children; under God, our little party at the water ſide performed wonders, for they ſoon made themſelves maſters of both the ſchooners, the cutter, the two barges, the boat, and every man in them, and all that pertained to them. In the action, which laſted ſeveral hours, we loſt but one man, two others wounded, one of which is ſince dead, the other very ſlightly wounded. We took of the man of war's men thirty five, ſeveral were wounded and one ſince dead; twenty-four were ſent to head-quarters, the remainder being impreſſed from this and the neighbouring towns, were permitted to return to their friends. Next day Capt. Linzee warped off with but half his men, never a prize, boat nor tender, except a ſmall ſkiff the wounded Lieutenant returned in."

We are informed that among the priſoners taken at Cape Ann, is one Budd, Gunner of the Falcon ſloop of war, who was ſome time ago taken at Machias, with a number of others, and brought to this town, and upon being releaſed from cloſe confinement, took an opportunity of running off with a few of our tory gentry, and got on board the Falcon again. It is hoped this fellow, if retaken, will be better ſecured.

How is the glory of Britain departed! Her army, which not long ſince was the terror of many nations, is now employed is cutting the throats of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, and SHEEP STEALING!—*Fellons indeed!*

PROVIDENCE, *Auguſt* 12.

By the beſt intelligence it may be depended upon, that the Indian nations for a thouſand miles Weſtward, are very ſtaunch friends to the Colonies, there being but one tribe inclined to join Governor Carleton, of which however there is no danger, as the others are able to drive that tribe and all the force Carleton can raiſe.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 28.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguſt 24.

"Yeſterday our Congreſs directed that the cannon on the battery ſhould be removed, and laſt night it was put in execution. The man of war's folks had got intelligence of it and ſent her barge to watch; our people had removed 9 or 11 (it is uncertain which) of the cannon without moleſtation; then a man in the ſtern of the barge made a falſe fire—this happened about half paſt 12 laſt night. The barge's people then fired ball, upon which our's (who had got together) were ordered to fire, which they did, and continued it till the barge got out of their reach. From the cries and ſhrieks of the people on board the barge it is thought ſome of them were much wounded. While the ſmall arms were firing the man of war began—ſhe firſt fired a ſingle ball; then a ball and grape ſhot, afterwards ſeveral guns (I don't know what they were loaded with) and then a broadſide; we had more guns and another broadſide before all was over, however our people effected their purpoſe and got away all the cannon that was mounted, I believe about 20 in number. As we had nothing but ſmall arms we could do no damage to the man of war, and ſhe did very little to us. A houſe next to Roger Morris's and Black Sam's, at the corner by the Exchange, each had an 18 pound ball ſhot into their roofs; ſome other houſes ſuffered a little, but the principal damage was ſuſtained by ſome ſmall buildings adjoining to the battery. No lives were loſt, and but very few of our people wounded that I can learn of, and thoſe but ſlightly. It was very diſtreſſing to ſee women and children moving half naked at midnight."

Extract of another letter from New York, Thurſday, (*Auguſt* 24) 8 *o'clock.*

"We were ſuddenly alarmed this morning about half paſt 12 o'clock, by the Aſia man of war, cannonading our town, both with grape ſhot and ball, which continued until 3 o'clock, with ſhort intervals, without doing much damage, except firing into ſome houſes near the fort, and wounding three or four of our men. I learn it happened in the following manner—A party of our light infantry and citizens about 60, commanded by the brave Capt. Hanſon, were buſy in removing the cannon from the battery, when they were diſcoverd by the people on board who ſent their boat on ſhore armed.

"When they came within 20 or 30 yards of the ſhore they made a ſignal to the man of war, who immediately fired upon our people, which was anſwered by a volley from the barge, without doing execution, as our men were all under cover of the battery, they returned the fire immediately upon the barge, and it is ſuppoſed muſt have killed a good many of them, as they heard a great crying among them, and they directly put off to the ſhip. Our militia behaved with a good deal of ſpirit, and turned out extraordinary well. What will be the conſequence of this unhappy affair, God only knows.

"My dear friend, the ſcene is now opened here, we know what we have to depend upon, every friend to his country ought not to heſitate a moment what ſtep to take. I juſt learn Capt. Vandeput was not on board this laſt night, and that they have ſent a party of the light horſe to take him and our Governor into cuſtody, who are at Long-Iſland. I am very much fatigued, having been on guard theſe two nights."

On the 10th inſtant died at Cohanſey, much lamented, aged 31 years, LUCY BOWEN, wife of DAVID BOWEN, Eſq; and the next day her remains, attended by a great number of ſympathetic friends and reſpectable inhabitants of different denominations, were depoſited at the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe in ſaid place.—She had been an orderly member of that ſociety, and a profeſſor of the religion of Jeſus for many years, but was ſcarcely ever ſo well aſſured of the love of God to her ſoul as in her laſt ſickneſs. Although God was pleaſed to afflict her with a lingering, tedious diſorder, yet ſhe bore up under it with wonderful patience and chriſtian reſignation to the Divine will, and left an honorable teſtimony of her faith in Chriſt; and departed in a firm belief of her peace being made with God, through Jeſus his dear Son; and that Heaven and eternal happineſs awaited her in a coming world.

Not the leaſt doubt of future bliſs
Eclips'd her Heaven-born Soul.

AT a meeting of the Committee of St. George's Hundred, in Newcaſtle County, at the Trap, Auguſt 21ſt, 1775, Mr. PETER HYETT being in the Chair, when Mr. HUGH CAHOON attended, and ſigned the following recantation; which was voted ſatisfactory, viz.

WHEREAS I have ſome time ſince frequently made uſe of raſh and imprudent expreſſions with reſpect to the conduct of my worthy countrymen now ſtruggling in the moſt noble cauſe of liberty; I do therefore take this opportunity publicly to declare, that my expreſſions have proceeded from a very contracted knowledge of the Britiſh conſtitution and the juſt rights of human nuture, and am now ſenſible of my acting entirely wrong, for which I am exceedingly ſorry, and humbly aſk forgiveneſs of the Public upon aſſurance of my ſolemn promiſe to conduct myſelf for the future in ſuch manner as ſhall be approved of by my countrymen, in promoting to the utmoſt of my power, and heartily approving the different reſolves and modes preſcribed by our Honorable Continental Congreſs, for the preſervation of American freedom, which I now plainly ſee is attempted to be rooted out of this country by a corrupted Miniſtry. I hope this public acknowledgment of my error, and a full conviction of the juſtice and legality of the cauſe, will wipe off the juſt reſentments that my former bad conduct have raiſed againſt me, and induce the Public to believe me determined, as I am for the future, to ſtand forth for freedom and the good of this country.

HUGH CAHOON.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Friendſhip,	J. Henzey,	Dublin.
Ship Elizabeth,	J. Brown,	Briſtol.
Ship Harmony,	S. Crawford,	Ditto.
Sloop Peggy,	S. Seymour,	Jamaica.
Brig Nancy and Molly,	R. Bethell,	Miſſiſippi.

OUTWARDS.

Sch. Charm. Nancy,	W Gibbons,	N. Providence.

CLEARED.

Brig Charlotte,	P. Parker,	Jamaica.
Sloop Ranger,	T. Bryan,	Ditto.
Sloop Betſy,	E. Coffin,	Newbury.
Brig Suſanna,	W. Nicholls,	Dominica.
Brig Sally,	A. Hunter,	London.

* * *

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 5th day of September next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in depth about 68 feet, bounded by ground now or late of Benjamin Mifflin, ſubject to a ground-rent of £.6 ſterling per annum, late the eſtate of Charles Lawrence; ſeized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1775.

NOW in the Gaol of this city, the following Run-aways, viz. JAMES DEMPSY, belonging to HUGH ORLTON, in Dublin townſhip, Bedford county; and JAMES CAMPBELL, belonging to MICHEAL M‘GUIR, at Pipe Creek, Maryland. Their maſters are deſired to come within the ſpace of one month from the date hereof, or they will be ſold or diſcharged on paying their fees.

THOMAS DEWEES, Gaoler.

For CORK and LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP
BARCLAY,
JOHN M‘CADDON,
MASTER;

WILL ſail on Saturday next. For Freight agree with the maſter on board, at Cuthbert's wharf, or with BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

FOR CORK,

THE SHIP
HANNA,
JAMES RAMAGE,
MASTER;

NOW lying at Jones's wharf, and will ſail the 9th of September. For freight or paſſage agree with ſaid maſter, or with BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have for ſale ſome excellent claret in bottles, a quantity of white coarſe Engliſh ſalt, and the indenture of a young man, who underſtands the care of horſes, and can either drive on the box or ride as poſtilion.

HARPER AND JACKSON,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a little below the Drawbridge,

A QUANTITY of Weſt-India rum; Jamaica ſpirits; molaſſes; muſcovado, loaf and lump ſugars; coffee, chocolate, French and Spaniſh indigo, Liverpool SALT, &c. &c &c. which they will ſell low for caſh.—They requeſt all thoſe who are indebted to them to be ſpeedy in paying off their reſpective accounts.

N. B. To be ſold, the time of a ſervant lad, who has three years and nine months to ſerve, is ſmart and active, and fit for either town or country.

TAKEN UP, on the road between Philadelphia and Cheſnut-Hill, a Bag full of Empty Bags. Whoever has loſt them, deſcribing the mark and number, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the Printer hereof.

§

WANTED,

AN elderly Woman who can cook and take care of children, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RANAWAY laſt laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, Grocer, in Second-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant lad named THOMAS GRAMES, about fifteen years of age, ſprightly made, with ſharp dark eyes; had on a blue baize jacket lined with red flannel, a ſmall round hat, check ſhirt, and oznabrigs trowſers. Whoever brings him home ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE RANKIN.

A BLACK HORSE was hired of the ſubſcriber, about ſix months ago, to go to Cheſter, by a young man about five feet ten or twelve inches high, who ſaid he was clerk to Mr. Chew, and going about his buſineſs; the horſe had a white noſe, with a large blaze all up his head, is about fourteen hands high, a cut tail, two white heels behind, and no ſhoes on; alſo an almoſt new ſaddle with a hogſkin ſeat, and a blue ſaddle cloth with red binding: The perſon was dreſſed in a light coloured coat with ſhort flaps, had pinchbeck buckles in his ſhoes and plated ſpurs on. FIVE POUNDS Reward for apprehending the man, and THREE POUNDS for the horſe, will be paid by

WILLIAM WESTON.

A BROWN PONEY, of the Maryland breed, was about nine weeks ago taken off the Commons of this city; he is about twelve hands high, well made, was a little galled in the breaſt by going in a chair, has a ſmall white ſtar in his forehead, and his tail was cut with a knife in three or four notches; he paces all, and has no ſhoes on behind. TWO DOLLARS Reward will be paid for him, and all reaſonable charges, by

WILLIAM WESTON.

WANTED,

Upon good ſecurity, for about Five Years,

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for which ſeven per cent will be given. A line to the Printer will be anſwered.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of CHEESE, fit for preſent uſe, manufactured after the manner of Glouceſter and Cheſhire Cheeſe, and nothing inferior to either. Likewiſe a quantity of clean Timothy Graſs Seed, of this year's growth. Enquire of ANN BROTHERTON, on Monckton Park, near Wilmington, Newcaſtle County. §

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT new three ſtory brick HOUSE, with a good kitchen and cellars, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, near Fifth-ſtreet. Enquire of ADAM ZANTZINGER, in Market-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD BY
DAVID SPROAT,

CHOICE muſcovado ſugar; Jamaica ſpirit; excellent red Port and Sherry wines, in bottles; Carolina tar, and pink root; ſhips cabouſes; low priced broadcloths, well aſſorted; mens and womens ſhoes; channelled pumps; mens knit ribbed worſted ſtockings; a few fine damaſk table-cloths, very large; fine linens; Scotch threads and carpets; and an aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.

Juſt Publiſhed, and ready to be delivered,

Printed and ſold by R. AITKEN, Printer and Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North America; on fine paper, and a beautiful new type, enriched with twelve uſeful plates of the manœuvres.

Price Six Shillings and Six Pence bound. A few copies on a ſuperfine paper, at One Dollar. (The London edition being Ten Shillings bound)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
OFFICERS detached in the FIELD:

Containing, a SCHEME for forming a CORPS of a PARTISAN.

Illuſtrated with twelve copper-plates of the Manœuvres neceſſary in carrying on the *Petite Guerre*.

BY ROGER STEVENSON, Eſq;

To the PUBLIC.

THOUGH we have numberleſs treatiſes on military ſubjects, it has always been regretted that none of the authors have deſcended lower than to inſtruct Generals in the operations of armies, excepting thoſe who confine themſelves to the duties of the parade and garriſon; ſo that inferior officers have had no ſource from whence they could derive inſtruction on the duties of their ſphere in the field, even though they may have ranſacked all the military writers from Vegetius to our books of diſcipline. The inſtructions on the ſublime parts of war are perfect, none however but General Officers have occaſion to conſult them for any purpoſe but ſpeculation, while the art of carrying on the *Petite Guerre*, and fortifying leſſer poſts in the field, which is the buſineſs of every rank, has remained unheeded, as if unworthy the notice of military writers.

Every one knows of what importance even the ſmalleſt detachments are to an army, and muſt be ſenſible that if they happen to be commanded by officers who are ignorant of their duty, they can neither expect to procure advantage to the army, or honour to themſelves: but as it is only on occaſion of being employed in commanding ſmall detachments, that inferior officers can hope to ſignalize themſelves, the knowledge of this particular branch is an object the moſt worthy of their ſtudy and regard.

If to the ſcience of poſts be added the manœuvres of the partiſan in ſecret marches; occupying, defending or attacking poſts; reconnoitring countries or the enemy; placing of ambuſcades; purſuits or retreats, &c. the whole method of carrying on the *Petite Guerre* will be known; and this it is the intention of the following eſſay to explain.

New York, Auguſt 14, 1775.

SUSANNA YOUNG, being informed that her uncle, Mr. SAUNDERS BURT, reſides in Maryland, but not knowing in what part, would be extremely glad to have a line from him, directed to her at Meſſrs. EDWARD and WILLIAM LAIGHT's, Merchants, in New-York. ‡

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Anti Eatem Furnace, in Frederick County, Maryland, two indented Iriſh ſervants, viz. JAMES MARR, a ſtout fellow, five feet nine or ten inches high, about 29 years of age, ſhort black curled hair; had on a blue jacket, check ſhirt, oznabrigs trowſers, and half worn ſhoes.—JAMES WALKER, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, blind of one eye, with a large fleſh mark on both cheeks and round his chin, ſhort gray hair, and cloathed much as above. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS for each if twenty miles from home, or the above Reward if above forty miles, paid by

*6 DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES and Co.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, cabinet-maker, in Pine ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN M'CEAN, by trade a cabinet-maker, but moſt accuſtomed to chair-making, about 24 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, well made, ſhort black hair, full faced, black eyes and eye-brows, with a ſcar on either the right or left brow, a down looking countenance, and pretends to beat the drum; had on when he went away, a long deep brown duffil ſurtout coat almoſt new, a ſcarlet jacket lined in the inſide with white and blue check, a pair of white corduroy breeches about half worn, white thread ſtockings darned in the legs and knees, a pair of new ſhoes, and a wool hat generally ſlouched before. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, paid by

MATTHEW HAND.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Red Lion Hundred, Newcaſtle County, on the 17th of July laſt, a Negro or Mulatto man ſlave named BOB, about five feet ſix inches high, nineteen years of age; he is ſtraight and ſlim made, with long feet, and reſembles an Indian; he is very impudent, and will endeavour to paſs for a freeman as he has done once before in Suſſex County, and downwards to Somerſet; had on an oznabrig ſhirt, Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, an under lincey jacket without ſleeves, neither hat nor ſhoes unleſs he got them ſince by ſtealth: he is ſuſpected of ſtealing a black horſe, about ten years old, as one of the neighbours loſt one about the ſame time. Any perſon who ſhall ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall receive the above Reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE CLARK.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off at their peril. †

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, three doors above Black-horſe Alley, continues to diſpoſe of the following curious collection of Goods, viz.

ELEGANT cutteau de chaſes mounted in ſilver; ſword belts with and without ſwivels; ſwivels with or without chains, which is much the beſt method to hang ſwords or cutteau de chaſes; a very elegant pardepee to hang a ſword to; beautiful guns for gentlemen officers and others; Pottor's fifes of the very beſt kind, made in London, to go with a drum, and very eaſy to learn; German flutes and hautboys; ſword knots; ſilk purſes; table knives and forks; the celebrated jubilee knives and forks, which are very uſeful for gentlemen travelling to the camp; travelling leather tumblers, which fold in a ſmall compaſs, and are very uſeful; a large aſſortment of the beſt London made pen-knives, with ſingle and with four blades, with and without caſes; beſt razor metal ſciſſars and other ſorts; a beautiful travelling blunderbuſs; elegant ſtone and paſte buckles for ladies; gilt and pinchbeck buckles for gentlemen; gilt and ſtone buckles for ladies; gold and garnet ear rings; gold and garnet broaches; plain gold, garnet and hoop rings; a variety of ſleeve buttons; ſilver thimbles; bottle ſtands; new faſhion ſugar tongs; ſet combs and plain tortoiſe-ſhell ditto; tobacco boxes; paper, wood, enamel and tortoiſe-ſhell ſnuff boxes; table bells; japanned ware; beſt Roman fiddle ſtrings; a variety of muſic of the moſt approved tunes; blank muſic books; muſic in ſheets and half ſheets; blank and printed viſiting and meſſage cards with gilt or plain edges, and of various patterns; cards of hiſtory and geography, with or without Morocco caſes; pearl and other necklaces; ſilver plated ſwan neck ſpurs, with and without chains; furniture for coffins; London made ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles; new invented lamps, which when burning reſemble wax candles, and are ſupported at a quarter of the expence of tallow candles; pump lamps; globe and ball lamps for halls and ſtair caſes, with braſs ſcrews or to hang; decanter corks; cork ſcrews of the beſt quality; ſcimmetar and other razors in new faſhion caſes, very convenient for travellers; gun flints; mourning black and blue buckles; ſteel cock gaffs; an aſſortment of gilt and other canes, with and without ſwords; watch chains and ſtrings; a very elegant aſſortment of ladies and gentlemens pocket books in Morocco or velvet, worked with gold and ſilver, with or without inſtruments; horſe and chair whips; beſt black lead pencils; ladies hair pins ſet with marquiſet or paſte; black hair pins with or without heads; boot garters; tooth bruſhes; a table organ; ſteel ſtay hooks; japan candleſticks; ſteel and other ſnuffers with or without ſtands; watch-makers cards for windows; cards of ladies gilt trinkets; cards of gilt watch keys; braſs and ſteel jacks; billiard balls; dice and boxes; beſt Dutch wax and wafers; types for marking linen, with colours and directions; the improved patent aſſes ſkin for writing on with ſilver or black lead pencils; ſmelling bottles, tooth-pick caſes; beſt beaver ſtitched top gloves; a variety of ſilk and other ſtockings; ſilk waiſtcoat patterns; a very elegant aſſortment of pictures and maps, in books or ſingle; a variety of drawing books; a good aſſortment of colours, in ſhells or otherwiſe; beſt camel hair pencils; India ink; copper-plate copy books, from the earlieſt attempts to the compleating of the moſt accompliſhed penmen; a journey through Europe, or the play of geography, invented by Jefferies for the inſtructive entertainment of young gentlemen and ladies; piſtol tinder boxes; John Reed's maps of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, with a book of references; gold weights and ſcales; Keyſer's genuine pills; Stoughton's bitters; Maredant's drops, and Scotch pills, with many other uſeful and ornamental Goods.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, two Iriſh ſervant men, by trade bricklayers; one named SAMUEL NEAL, a ſhort well ſet fellow, has a rock in his walk, five feet five or ſix inches high, very dark complexion, with black hair tied; had on a mixed brown and white cloth coattee, ſtriped ſilk waiſtcoat, buckſkin breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, new ſhoes and round pinchbeck buckles, and took with him ſundry other cloaths, and a maſon's trowel. The other named JOHN O'NEAL, a well ſet fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, a fair complexion and ſhort brown hair, has a very bad look, and when talking to any one is generally playing with his fingers about his breaſt; had on a light blue cloth coat and veſt, dark blue pluſh breeches lined with red flannel, though it is probable he may wear trowſers, as he took ſome other cloaths with him. The evening before he went off he took up three pounds, five yards of check, and two pair of coarſe white thread ſtockings, in the ſubſcriber's name; he alſo took a gun with him. They were ſeen on the Old York road, fifteen miles from this city. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them, with reaſonable charges, paid by

EDWARD M'KEAGGAN.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off at their peril.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad named JOHN PERRY, by trade a rope-maker, eighteen or nineteen years of age, near five feet five inches high, has a fair complexion; had on a ranger's frock, and took with him a gun. He was ſeen on the Old York road, fifteen miles from this city. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD TITTERMARY.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 16th inſtant, (July) from the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant lad named JOHN ROLF, has ſtraight black hair, dark full eyes, four feet ten inches high; had on a felt hat this country made, brown ſilk handkerchief, drab coloured twilled kerſey jacket without lining, and white metal buttons, oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes with one buckle. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Talbot County, Auguſt 2, 1775.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN SCOTT, a ſquare well made fellow, about five feet four inches high, a good complexion, ſomething ſunburnt, wears his own brown ſtraight hair; took with him a blue cloth coat with a red pluſh cape, a good ſcarlet knit jacket with callimanco back, old buckſkin breeches, a pair of double channelled pumps capped at each toe, but may change his cloaths, as he ſtole a very good dark claret coloured coat with yellow buttons; he is a very artful ſcoundrel. Alſo a white woman, ſomething taller than the fellow, of a very dark complexion, a ring-worm on her upper lip, a ſmall ſcar on one cheek; ſhe has left behind a mulatto baſtard, for having which ſhe is bound to appear next court: It is probable they will paſs for man and wife. TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each if taken in the county, and FORTY SHILLINGS each if taken fifty miles from home, will be paid by

WILLIAM BORDLEY, and
WOOLMAN GIBSON the 3d.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, an indented ſervant lad named WILLIAM STEEL, otherwiſe STILE, by trade a taylor, about twenty one years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſhort brown hair, ſmooth faced, ſlender made, born in the north of England, but laſt from Ireland; had on when he went away, a mixed pepper and ſalt frize uncommon made coat, with two holes on each ſide the back, ſlit holes on the pockets but none on the ſleeves, a few yellow metal buttons on it, a high claret coloured Bath coating waiſtcoat, with baſket buttons of the ſame colour, a pair of old drilling breeches patched on the knees, a pair of gray ribbed worſted ſtockings, a check ſhirt, and a round felt hat bound with black tape: He had a bundle which contained a claret coloured pattern for a coat of Bath coating, and an olive coloured corduroy pattern for breeches. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER M'KINLEY.

JACKET PATTERNS.

AN elegant aſſortment of the new faſhion jacket patterns, fit for ſummer wear, and *printed near this city*, quite ſuperior to thoſe imported from England, to be SOLD very reaſonable for caſh, by

MOSES YOUNG,

At Mr. JOSEPH DEAN's, merchant, in Front-ſtreet.

PAUL FOOKS,

NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLICK for the French and Spaniſh languages, Profeſſor in the College of this city, and ſworn Interpreter for the ſame,

GIVES Notice that he has removed his Office from Second-ſtreet into Arch-ſtreet, at the houſe in which Mrs. Peel lately lived, oppoſite the gate of Chriſt Church Burying-ground, where he continues to draw and tranſlate French and Spaniſh writings, as powers of attorney, contracts, accompts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the forms and uſages of the reſpective countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh languages in the greateſt purity and elegance, at his houſe morning and evening, and at the College at eleven o'clock as uſual.

THE Subſcribers having opened a VENDUE STORE, at the corner of South and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, for the ſale of Merchandize, &c. hope for the encouragement of the Public, and their friends in particular, as they intend paying the cloſeſt attention to their buſineſs, and hope to render ſatisfactory ſales to their employers. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them in this way ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

MOORE AND ROWAN.

N. B. Goods received at ſaid ſtore at any time for ſale.—A ſet of Chocolate Works to be ſold at private ſale. †

Bucks County, July 22, 1775.

MADE his eſcape from Newtown Gaol, JOHN MONDAY, born in Ireland, has been well known in Philadelphia for ſome years paſt; he is a well made fellow, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and wore his own hair.

Alſo broke out of Gaol, three run-away ſervants, viz. JOHN LEE, an Engliſhman, about 30 years of age; had on when he went away, a red jacket, black knit breeches, thread ſtockings, half worn pumps and plated buckles: a gun-ſmith by trade. JAMES MUTRY, born in Ireland, about twenty-one years of age, and about five feet ſix inches high; had on a dark brown coat, white trowſers and old ſhoes: a blackſmith by trade. JOHN MONAGHAN, an Iriſhman, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet three or four inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair tied behind; had on a blue coat and trowſers, and old ſhoes. FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward for Monday, and TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each of the other three, will be paid for ſecuring them in any of his Majeſty's gaols ſo that they may be had again, and reaſonable charges if brought to Newtown gaol, by

† SOLOMON PARKS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 20th inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore, a ſervant man named THOMAS ARNELL, a gardener, thirty-five years of age, about ſix feet high, dark complexion, and ſhort black hair; had on when he went away, a white jean coat, an old blue ſurtout, a dark blue waiſtcoat, a pair of old buckſkin breeches, ribbed worſted ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with plain braſs buckles, an old linen ſhirt, and an oznabrig ditto: He came from England about a year ago. It is ſuppoſed he has gone in company with MATTHEW HENDERSON, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, pitted a little with the ſmall-pox, and ſays he is a Welchman; had on when he went away, a white cloth coat and jacket, half worn buckſkin breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes with ſteel buckles, and a felt hat; has his hair tied, inclining to red. They are both much addicted to liquor. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS if in the county, and if out of the county the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by HENRY STEVENSON.

N. B. Said HENDERSON hath been employed by me for ſome time as a gardener.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, a red COW, with a white face. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again. GEORGE HITNER.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR,

In Front-ſtreet, and by the other printers in Philadelphia: Alſo by Matthias Slough and Francis Bailey, at Lancaſter; Mr. Hugh Gaine, in New-York, and by Mr. Robert Wells, in Charleſtown, South-Carolina,

A SERMON on the preſent ſituation of American Affairs; preached in Chriſt Church, June 23d, 1775, at the requeſt of the officers of the Third Battalion of the city of Philadelphia and diſtrict of Southwark; by WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the College in that city. Price *Nine-pence* the ſingle ſermon, *Six Shillings* by the dozen, or *Six Dollars* by the hundred, for ſuch perſons as may deſire to diſtribute them among the Military Aſſociators.

Alſo juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by ſaid JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,—Sentiments of a Foreigner, on the diſputes of Great-Britain with America. Tranſlated from the French.

Venit ſumma dies et ineluctabile tempus. VIRG.

Kent County, on Delaware, July 10, 1775.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living on the road leading from Dover to Queen's Town, and near the place called the Horſe-head, on Sunday night, the 2d inſt. a ſervant man named WILLIAM JONES, by trade a gun-lock maker, and very ingenious at any kind of whiteſmiths buſineſs, and even at blackſmiths work; aged upwards of thirty years, of a middle ſtature; he went off very well cloathed with ſundry ſorts of cloaths, and is ſuppoſed to have taken plenty of money with him. It is believed he is gone in company with another ſervant man who is alſo eloped from a neighbour, (name unknown). Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any public gaol, ſo that his miſtreſs may have him again, or brings him home to her, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

SARAH JONES, Widow.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Marlborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 18th inſt. (July) two indented ſervants: ROBERT COLEBROOK, an Engliſhman, about 28 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair and combs up before, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on and took with him a new light-coloured homeſpun cloth upper jacket with ſmall metal buttons, and lined with oznabrigs, a light-coloured ſuperfine under jacket, about half worn, and is a little ſhorter than the upper one, brown cloth breeches, a pair of dark cotton ſtriped trowſers, grey worſted ribbed ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, and a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, is a miller by trade, and a ſmart, active fellow, came from England laſt fall. THOMAS SIMPSON, (likewiſe from England) a ſhoe-maker by trade, is a lad about 18 or 19 years of age, of a pale complexion, long viſage, buſhy hair, his legs crooked, and walks with his toes much turned in, is about 5 feet high; had on and took with him, a light-coloured ſagathy coat with a piece put in on the left ſhoulder, a homeſpun ſhort jacket, brown knit breeches, and a pair of leather ditto, dark cotton ſtriped trowſers, a half-worn felt hat, a pair plain worſted ſtockings, and a pair cotton ditto, and ſhoes patched on the ſides. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive for ROBERT COLEBROOK *Five Pounds*, and for THOMAS SIMPSON *Three Pounds*, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS MAYBURRY.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 13th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcribers, in Deptford Townſhip, County of Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, two indented ſervant men, one named JOHN OLDEN, born in Ireland, about five feet four inches high, ſtoops in the ſhoulders, has a ſurly down look, ſwarthy complexion, blackiſh hair, a ſcar over one eye, and another ſcar on his left leg a little below the knee; had on and took with him, an old felt hat, a homeſpun jacket, oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, a new pair of ſhoes and plated buckles. The other named WILLIAM KEIRNS, alias TAYLOR, born in Ireland, about five feet ſeven inches high, a freſh well looking perſon, with black hair which he is particularly careful to queue, very affable, ſmooth tongued and deceitful, can read, write and cypher pretty well, and perhaps may forge a paſs, or change cloaths with his companion, the above-named John Olden; he had on and took with him a maccaroni hat, a black ſilk handkerchief, an old check ſhirt, Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, red ſtriped coatee, half worn pumps with large ſquare plated buckles; he alſo took a bundle of cloaths with him and perhaps may change his dreſs: He was lately drummer in Philadelphia, in Capt. Smith's company of militia, now Capt. Falconer's. Any perſon that will ſecure the above two run-aways in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD CHEESEMAN,
JACOB BIRCH.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 3d inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber, at the new Mills on Brandywine, near Wilmington, an Iriſh ſervant man named EDWARD LOW, a cooper by trade, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 24 years of age, has yellow hair, grey eyes, and is fond of ſtrong liquor; had on an old ſcarlet waiſtcoat, red ſtriped cotton jacket with ſleeves, check ſhirt, oznabrigs trowſers and old ſhoes. As he took a ſickle with him, it is ſuppoſed he will paſs for a reaper. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, from

GEORGE FORSYTH, Cooper.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 15th inſt. (July) at Tinicum Iſland, an Engliſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM WHALY, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is much pock marked, has a weak eye and a ſcar under the left one, freſh coloured, and appears much like a ſea-faring man, has a ſtraddling walk, ſhort brown hair, and is much given to ſtrong drink: It's ſuppoſed he will ſay he has made his eſcape from a man of war. Had on a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt and trowſers very muddy, having that day fell into a ditch, a brown cloth jacket without ſleeves, and it is ſuppoſed he took with him an old cloth coloured upper jacket with ſleeves not quite the ſame colour, a little old felt hat bound round, and had on his neck, inſtead of a handkerchief, a red ſtrip of a veſſel's colours, good ſhoes and braſs buckles.

Whoever takes up ſaid Whaly, and ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM KINTZING.

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POSTSCRIPT to DUNLAP's PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. No. 201.

LONDON, *June* 17.

WE hear that the Cabinet is much agitated with contrary opinions ſince the laſt diſpatches from America; Lord North is for conciliatory meaſures, the Bloomſbury party all bluſter; while the cunning Lord R———d is for withdrawing the troops from Boſton, and blocking up all their harbours, ſo as entirely to deſtroy their trade. Which of theſe meaſures is moſt ſalutary, or which is likelieſt to be purſued, time only muſt determine.

June 22. At the meeting of the Livery at the Half-moon tavern, Cheapſide, on Tueſday evening laſt, Mr. Crompton moved for two reſolutions to be ſubmitted to the Common-hall, relative to the ſubjects right of petitioning the throne, as ſettled at the Revolution; which after a ſhort debate were carried nem. con. Mr. Rutt then moved, that the letter from Lord Harcourt to the Lord Mayor might be read: a copy of which was produced and read accordingly. Mr. Stavely then made two motions to be laid before the Common-hall; the firſt a vote of cenſure to thoſe who adviſed his Majeſty to order ſuch a letter to be ſent, at the ſame time declaring that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, had never till at this period been refuſed to be received by the King upon his throne, and that the refuſal could only be calculated to intercept the grievances and oppreſſions of the people from the ear of the Sovereign; the ſecond a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his Lordſhip's anſwer to the letter from Lord Harcourt, and for his conduct in defending the rights of the Livery of London; which after ſome little amendments were agreed to. Mr. Brewer now obſerved, that in his opinion another remonſtrance to the throne at this alarming and critical juncture was highly neceſſary, particularly upon the calamitous ſituation of our fellow ſubjects in America; accordingly one was produced, which was read and approved; but Mr. Stone moved, that it might be read by ſentences, which was agreed to, upon which many obſervations were made by Mr. Stone, and anſwered by Mr. Lee; the queſtion was afterwards put, and carried without one diſſentient, in the affirmative.

Mr. Crompton moved a vote of thanks, which was carried alſo, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, not only for that noble Lord's public declaration in favour of America, but alſo for his conduct in refuſing to draw his ſword againſt his fellow ſubjects in America.

Four veſſels of a light conſtruction, and faſt ſailers, are taken into the ſervice of government, which are to be employed in carrying diſpatches to and from America.

Imported this week from America, 24,150 buſhels of wheat, 3,255 barrels of flour, and 90 buſhels of Indian corn; from Wiſmar, 2640 buſhels of wheat, and from Ireland 199 ſacks of flour, at Briſtol.

The opinion of one of the Cabinet Council at their laſt meeting on American affairs, was delivered in the following words: "I ſhould be "for withdrawing the troops, blocking up "their ports, and leaving them to ſtarve among "themſelves in time, but that our merchants "on this ſide would be loſers of two millions "in arrears."

June 24. This day came on at Guildhall, the election for Sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middleſex, for the year enſuing, when on the ſhow of hands there appeared a great majority for the Aldermen Hayley and Newnham, but a poll was demanded in favour of Aldermen Thomas and Rawlinſon.

At the court held this day at Guildhall, Mr. Maſkall read an addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery to his Majeſty, couched in terms of the ſevereſt cenſure on the Miniſtry, as having embroiled us in a civil war, and beſeeching his Majeſty to diſmiſs them for ever from his preſence, when the addreſs was approved; but it was reſolved, that it ſhould be preſented only to the King on his throne; and the Sheriffs were ordered to wait on his Majeſty to know when he will receive it on the throne.

This morning an expreſs arrived from Portſmouth, with the agreeable news of the ſafe arrival of the Endeavour bark, Capt. Cook, after a voyage round the world, in which they loſt only ſix men during the time of their being out.

Government are hiring tranſports in order to ſend more troops to America.

Orders are ſent to Plymouth for one of the companies of artillery now lying there, to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark on the ſhorteſt notice. The abſentees are ordered to join their corps immediately.

The cabinet, it is confidently reported, is rent into parties, but it is believed that firm deciſive meaſures will prevail, as thoſe, after ſeveral days conſultation and deliberation, ſeem to be moſt favoured by a great perſonage.

Cheſter, June 19. We have advice from ſeveral parts of North Wales, that they have not had any rain there for almoſt three months, 'til about the 9th inſt. when they had ſome ſmall ſhowers; the fields are parched up, and the graſs and corn very thin. The fiſh are gathered from pits and brooks by the boys, and the cattle are driven ſeveral miles to water; in ſhort, the oldeſt man living in thoſe parts does not remember ſo dry a ſeaſon.

Briſtol, June 24. By the two veſſels arrived from New-York, and one from Philadelphia, we have advice, that the members of the General Congreſs aſſembled at Philadelphia the 10th ult. agreeable to their appointment, and had then ſat four days: That the people, at the departure of the veſſels, were rather quiet there, waiting the reſult of the Congreſs, though every province is preparing for arms. In the Jenny, Capt. Jones, from New-York, arrived the father of Henry Cruger, Eſq; Member for this city, who has retired from the preſent unhappy ſeat of general confuſion on the continent.

An agent for government has purchaſed in this city 4000 barrels of flour, a large quantity of wheat, and chartered veſſels to carry it to Boſton.

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 17.

In PROVINCIAL CONVENTION,

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 14, 1775.

RESOLVED, That in all ſuits and actions, now depending or commenced within this province, where there is no real diſpute, the ſuitors and attornies proceed, with all convenient ſpeed, to ſettle the ſame by judgment, reference, or other amicable way: And that all ſuits and actions, now depending or commenced (where there are real diſputes, and which cannot be ſettled in an amicable manner, or tried with juſtice to the parties) ought to ſtand and remain, during theſe times of public calamity, in their preſent ſtate and condition, or be continued until otherwiſe ordered by act of aſſembly, or ſome future convention; ſave and except only that bail may ſurrender their principals in their own diſcharge, and for want of other bail, that the principal be committed; and that hereafter proper proviſion ought to be made, by act of aſſembly, for re inſtating re-eſtabliſhing, and proſecuting the buſineſs of the courts, and for barring the act for the limitation of ſuits.

RESOLVED, That in all ſuits, and actions, now depending, or commenced, the depoſitions of any witneſs, or witneſſes, taken before two juſtices of any county court, or one of the juſtices of the provincial court of this province, in preſence of the adverſe party to him that requires ſuch depoſitions to be taken; if upon due notice he thinks fit to be preſent, or upon notice doth refuſe to be preſent (the notice being proved) ought to be received, as good evidence, in any of the courts of this province, as if ſuch evidence were perſonally preſent upon the trial, and ſhould declare the ſame *viva voce*; provided ſuch witneſs, or witneſſes, cannot be had at the trial of the cauſe, in which ſuch depoſitions ſhall be taken.

RESOLVED, That no civil original writ, ſuit, or action, ſhall be commenced, or renewed, in any court of law, or any magiſtrate's warrant of a civil nature iſſued, within this province, after publication and due notice of this reſolve, unleſs in the following caſes, to wit, actions founded in wrong done to the perſon, or property; ſuch as ejectment, treſpaſs, trover, replevin, detinue; alſo all real actions, actions for wares and for money, or tobacco, actually had and received, by one perſon for the uſe of another; attachments under the late act of aſſembly, and againſt perſons non-reſident; actions, or proceſs on loan-office bonds; without the licence or permiſſion of the committee of obſervation of the county, where the debtors or defendants reſide; which ſhall or may be granted in the inſtances and manner herein after mentioned, and not otherwiſe: That the ſaid committees reſpectively do, upon application, give licence for bringing, or proſecuting, ſuits in the following caſes, that is to ſay: When debtors refuſe to renew their obligations, or other ſecurities; or to give reaſonable ſecurity; or to liquidate and ſettle their accounts, and give promiſſory notes for the ballances or to refer their diſputes, if any, to one or more indifferent perſons; or are juſtly ſuſpected of intention to leave the province, or to defraud their creditors: And that the ſaid committees may, in their diſcretion, grant licences in the following caſes, to wit: For the bringing actions by and againſt executors and adminiſtrators, as ſuch, and their ſecurities; and for the bringing actions againſt guardians for the recovery of filial portions, or the rents and profits of orphans eſtates.

RESOLVED, That no execution ſhall iſſue upon any judgment obtained in the provincial court, after April term laſt; or in the county courts, after the laſt March adjourned courts, without ſuch licence as aforeſaid, ſave only in the caſes above ſpecified, or where the original actions ſhall be brought by licence from the committee of obſervation.

RESOLVED, That the committees of obſervation now in being, in each county, and the committees of Frederick county, in their reſpective diſtricts, meet as ſoon as they conveniently can, after publication, and due notice of theſe reſolves, and that the committees hereafter to be choſen, meet as ſoon as they conveniently can, at the court-houſe, or ſome other place, agreed upon by themſelves, and appoint, by ballot, ſeven of their number, to be a committee for licencing ſuits; which ſaid committee ſhall meet on the firſt and third Mondays in every month, for the purpoſe of receiving applications, and give notice of the place where they intend to meet.

RESOLVED, That it is earneſtly recommended by this convention, to all the inhabitants of this province, to make payment without compulſion, when they are able, or give ſecurity as abovementioned; and particularly that they pay the public taxes, and intereſt money due in the loan office; it being the deſign of this convention to prevent oppreſſion and impriſonment of poor debtors, but not to give any pretence of non-payment to thoſe who are of ſufficient ability to pay their juſt debts.

Signed, by order of the convention,
G. DUVALL, clerk.

In Provincial Convention, *Annapolis, Auguſt* 14, 1775.

DOUBTS being entertained, whether merchandiſe, or other commodities taken on board craft, or in any manner water borne, before the 10th day of September, next maynot be conſidered as exported within the 4th article of the Continental aſſociation, although the ſaid merchandiſe or commodities, be not before that time taken on board the ſhip, or veſſel, which ſhall export the ſame, RESOLVED, That where any ſuch merchandiſe or other commodity whatſoever is, or ſhall, before the ſaid 10th day of September, be laden on board the ſhip or veſſel that ſhall actually export the ſame, ſuch loading on board ſhall be deemed a ſufficient exportation, within the ſpirit and intention of ſaid article, and not otherwiſe.

Signed by order of the convention.
G. DUVALL, clerk.

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia) Aug. 12.

Intelligence was received this morning, that a brig, which was lately taken laden with proviſions, and carried into Boſton by miniſterial pirates, returned from thence to Norfolk laſt Wedneſday, having on board ſeven officers of the regular army. We do not hear that any ſoldiers are come with them, or are to follow; but it is certain that the Earl of Dunmore's ſhip is now compleated for an expedition, and that his Lordſhip has fitted up thirteen field pieces for ſervice. It is apprehended he intends to commence hoſtilities upon York or James river very ſoon.

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 14.

Friday laſt was conducted to this town by an eſcorte commanded by Capt Melcher, the officers and crew of the armed cutters Margaretta, Diligent, and their tender, taken at Machias, together with that noted friend to government, Ichabod Jones, formerly of Boſton, and a ſtaunch friend to that infernal traitor to his country, T. Hutchinſon. Capt. Moore, of the Margaretta, was killed in the engagement. Capt. Knight, Lieut. Spry, five Midſhipmen and warrant officers, together with 17 privates belonging to the above veſſels, we hear are ordered to the more interior parts of this Colony.

We are informed that laſt Thurſday evening returned to Boſton, after about three weeks cruize, twelve tranſports (having on board about 1000 Miniſterial butchers) under convoy of three men of war. During their cruize they plundered and pillaged about 1130 ſheep, and 30 head of cattle, off Fiſher's and Gardner's iſlands. With this trophy of victory on their arrival at Boſton, the bells we hear were ſet to muſick, to the no ſmall joy and rejoicing of the tories there.

We hear that laſt Thurſday afternoon a number of Rifle-men killed two or three of the Regulars as they were relieving the centries at Charleſtown lines.

The Hon. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and John Adams, Eſqrs. three of the Delegates of the Colony, at the Continental Congreſs, arrived here in good health on Friday laſt.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 14.

Fifteen tranſports and ſhips of war paſſed by this harbour laſt Saturday, ſuppoſed to be bound to Boſton with the ſheep, oxen, &c. taken from Fiſher's and Gardner's Iſlands.

The ſame day arrived here a ſhip of war, called the Glaſgow; ſo that we are now protected *by two ſhips of 20 guns, and one of 16, which is very lucky, as a Spaniſh war ſeems ſo very near, we having never before had any ſhip ſtationed here, for our protection, in time of war.*

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 21.

It is ſaid that Caſtle-William, near Boſton, has been by General Gage's orders entirely diſmantled, the ſtores and ammunition removed, and the fortreſs entirely deſtroyed.

The merchants of New-Haven have unanimouſly agreed to ſhip no more flaxſeed from that place, during the continuance of the preſent diſturbances.

Laſt Friday ſe'ennight Mr. Benjamin Mumford, the conſtitutional poſt-rider, with the mail from this place, was ſtopped in his way acroſs Conanicut ferry, and taken on board the Roſe man of war; ſuch letters as were directed to perſons at the Provincial Camp were ſent to Admiral Graves, thoſe for New Port, a few excepted, were ſent aſhore:—Mumford was detained on board till Sunday afternoon, when he was, upon the petition of a number of Gentlemen of the town of New Port, diſcharged.

A Gentleman belonging to Philadelphia arrived here laſt Friday evening, from Boſton, by way of Rhode-Iſland: The 25th of July, lat. 42, he was taken by the Glaſgow man of war, 150 leagues from the land, in the ſhip Charming Sally, Capt. Doman, with 2200 barrels of flour, from Philadelphia for Liſbon, and carried into Boſton the 4th inſtant.—He informs us, that General Gage was diſmantling Caſtle William, and removing the cannon, with the garriſon, up to town; that near 400 of the wounded ſoldiers had died ſince the battle at Bunker's Hill; that there was not the leaſt appearance of any embarkation among them, and that it was the general opinion among the military, that nothing farther would be attempted by General Gage until he had other accounts from England; that proviſions of all ſorts were ſcarce and dear,—mutton 18d. per pound, geeſe 8s. and every other thing in proportion, notwithſtanding a ſhip had juſt arrived from Ireland with ſalt proviſions.

A ſchooner belonging to one Mr. White, was alſo taken and carried into Boſton: She was from Philadelphia for New-Hampſhire. Mr. Hitchburn and Mr. White are two of the Gentlemen that were taken by Capt. Wallace, with ſome letters for the Provincial Camp: They are confined on board the Preſton man of war.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 23.

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, Aug. 7.

"On Friday evening laſt arrived here, on their way to the American Camp, Capt. Creſſop's Company of Rifle Men, conſiſting of 130 active, brave, young fellows; many of whom had been in the late expedition, under Lord Dunmore, againſt the Indians. They bear in their bodies viſible marks of their prowefs, and ſhew ſcars and wounds, which would do honour to Homer's Illiad, &c.—They ſhew you, to uſe the poet's words:

"Where the goar'd battle bled at every vein."—

One of theſe warriors in particular, ſhews the cicatrices of four bullet holes through his body. Theſe men have been bred in the woods to hardſhips and danger from their infancy. They appear as if they were entirely unacquainted with, and had never felt, the paſſion of fear. With their rifles in their hands they aſſume a kind of omnipotence over their enemies. You will not much wonder at this, when I mention a fact, which can be fully atteſted by ſeveral of the reputable inhabitants of this place, who were eye-witneſſes of it.—Two brothers in the company took a piece of a board, 5 inches broad, and ſeven inches long, with a bit of white paper, about the ſize of a dollar, nailed in the center, and while one of them ſupported this board perpendicularly between his knees, the other, at the diſtance of upwards of 60 yards, and without any kind of reſt, ſhot eight bullets ſucceſſively through the board, and *ſpared a brother's thighs!*—Another of the Company held a barrel ſtave perpendicularly in his hand, with one edge cloſe to his ſide, while one of his comrades, at the ſame diſtance, and in the manner before-mentioned, ſhot ſeveral bullets through it, without any apprehenſions of danger on either ſide. The ſpectators appearing to be amazed at theſe feats, were told that there were upwards of fifty perſons in the company who could do the ſame thing; that there was not one who could not plug 19 bullets out of 20 (as they termed it) within an inch of the head of a ten-penny nail.—In ſhort, to evince the confidence they poſſeſſed in their dexterity at theſe kinds of arms, ſome of them propoſed to ſtand with apples on their heads, while others at the ſame diſtance undertook to ſhoot them off; but the people, who ſaw the other experiments, declined to be witneſſes of this.—At night a great fire was kindled round a pole planted in the court-houſe ſquare, where the company with the Captain at their head, all naked to the waiſt and painted like ſavages (except the Captain, who was in an Indian ſhirt) indulged a vaſt concourſe of the inhabitants with a perfect exhibition of a war dance, and all the manœuvres of Indians holding council, going to war, circumventing their enemies, by defiles, ambuſcades, attacking, ſcalping, &c.—It is ſaid by thoſe who are judges, that no repreſentation could poſſibly come nearer the original.—The Captain's agility and expertneſs, in particular, in theſe exhibitions, aſtoniſhed every beholder. This morning they will ſet out on their march to Cambridge."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Auguſt 10.

"The miniſterial troops are buſy in demoliſhing the Caſtle, this and many other unaccountable manœuvres induce us to think that our enemies mean to decamp—perhaps they may quit a place through which they cannot penetrate into the country, to attack in ſome other—or the news from England may have frightned them."

The reſolve for raiſing 800 Rifle Men, for the ſervice of the United Colonies, was paſſed about the 10th of June laſt, and whether Lord Sandwich will believe it or not, the orders were not diſpatched before that day, and moſt of the expreſſes had to ride 3 or 400 miles to the perſons who were ordered to raiſe them; the men, to the amount of 1430, inſtead of the 800 were raiſed, compleatly armed, (moſt of them with their own rifles,) and accoutred for the field with ſuch expedition as to join the army at Cambridge, one Company on the 25th day of July, and 8 more on the 5th and 7th inſtant, all of which had marched from 4 to 700 miles. All this was performed in leſs than two months, without a farthing of money being advanced by the continental treaſury.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Iſland, Auguſt 15.

"We have advices from Boſton that may be depended on, that the port of Boſton is again opened, on the ſame footing as the other New-England Colonies, that the Cuſtom-houſe is removed there, &c. what this means we cannot yet diſcover."

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Auguſt* 14, 1775.

THE Committee reſumed the conſideration of the conduct of Meſſrs. Blackburn, Aſheton and John Abſon, of Liverpool, in ſhipping a cargo of Salt per the brig Polly, to America.

It appeared that thoſe gentlemen, having a full knowledge of the aſſociation of the American Congreſs, had knowingly and wilfully concurred in ſhipping the ſaid Salt, in direct violation of the ſame; that recourſe had been had to artifice and intereſt with the Captain (in behalf of his owner) to influence him to take the Salt on board; and that the Captain had been expreſly in writing, directed to inform himſelf of the names of ſuch perſons in America, as ſhould oppoſe or obſtruct the landing of the Salt, and tranſmit the ſame to England, under the ſeal of the Governor of the province, or (if that could not be procured) of a Notary Public.

Reſolved, That the above be made public, in order that the conduct of thoſe gentlemen may be made known to the good people of America, and that the reſolves of the Congreſs with reſpect to ſuch perſons may be ſtrictly and ſacredly carried into execution.

Extract from the minutes of the Committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, Secretary.

Newcaſtle County, Auguſt 18, 1775.

IN COMMITTEE.

Reſolved, THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, that no ſheep, under the age of four years, be killed hereafter in this county.

Ordered, That the above reſolve be publiſhed in the public news-papers.

Extract from the minutes,

DAVID THOMPSON, Secretary.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcribers, living in Weſt Fallowfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, near Cochran's tavern, on the night of the 4th inſt. (June) two MARES, viz. one a bright bay, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, paces and trots, long bodied and very well made, no particular marks except a white ſpot on her off hind buttock. The other a dappled grey, ſix years old, fifteen hands high, large and well made, lofty carriage, trots natural and very faſt, her two hind feet white below the fetlocks. Whoever takes up ſaid mares and thieves, ſo that the owners may have the mares again and the thieves be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, and for the mares only EIGHT DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by us

WILLIAM MARSH.
JAMES SMITH.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Derry Townſhip, Lancaſter County, on Saturday the third inſt. (June) an Engliſh ſervant man named THOMAS YOUNG, aged about twenty years, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, well made, of a good complexion, dark hair, ſomewhat round ſhouldered; had on when he went away, a fly coat made of light coloured country coating, with white metal buttons, a crimſon velvet jacket much faded, the back parts of red calimanco, good buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with carved yellow buckles, a wool hat, and country made linen ſhirt; he may probably change his name to that of GEORGE BRYAN, and endeavour to paſs for a tallow-chandler, being bred to that buſineſs in England. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'FARLAND.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 11th inſt. (June) from the ſubſcriber in Pennſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, a ſervant man named JOHN WILMOTH, but may change his name, a ſaddler by trade, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, a half worn brown cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the lining worn out at the ſkirts, old leather breeches, two Ruſſia linen ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, one new pair of ſtriped ditto, one pair of almoſt new boots with turn down tops, an old pair of black grain ſhoes with lined tops, one pair of almoſt new worſted ſtockings, an old beaver hat with a white binding hat ſtring, and ſome other things being uncertain; he is a well made fellow, dark complexion, full faced, ſhort black hair, ſometimes wears a falſe curl, his fore teeth rotten, ſpeaks in the Dutch dialect, and can ſpeak high and low Dutch; he ſerved his apprenticeſhip in Eaſt-Jerſey, and knows many parts of the country: He alſo took with him, a bright bay Gelding, a natural trotter, with a ſmall ſtar, cow-necked, part of his mane lately trimmed; likewiſe a new ſaddle, with a blue ſaddle cloth bound with white binding, and a fine broad circingle inlaid at the ſtraps with red ſtuff, a large pair of ſaddle bags lined with linen, and ſuppoſed to have them full of cloaths and other things. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him and the horſe again, ſhall have the above Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either man or horſe, paid by

WILLIAM TEMPLE.

Baltimore County, Maryland, June 24, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribers, living within thirteen miles of Baltimore, an Iriſh indented ſervant man named EDWARD WARREN, a ſtone maſon and bricklayer by trade, five feet three inches high, thirty-three years of age, ſquare and well made, remarkably broad acroſs the ſhoulders, ſhort brown hair, dark complexion, grey eyes, full faced, has a ſcar on the middle of his upper lip, a ſmall ſcar over his left eye, and a large ſcar on his left arm which he ſays was occaſioned by a ball; he ſerved his time with Mr. Thomas Thornberry, in Lancaſter, Pennſylvania; he has been in the country about twenty years, and has travelled through moſt of thoſe parts; he ſays he hath a wife and four children living within two miles of Durham Works, on Delaware, and a brother living near the ſame place of the name of Richard Warren; had on and took with him, a felt hat, an oznabrigs ſhirt, Ruſſia drab breeches, worſted ſtockings, old black grain'd ſhoes, and a grayiſh coloured bearſkin coat with black horn buttons. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſters may get him again, ſhall have, if twenty miles from home, THREE POUNDS, if ſixty miles the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN GIST, and
ALEXANDER WELLS.

N. B. The above fellow committed felony, and was whipped and pillored for the fact in Baltimore.

May 18, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a ſervant man named GEORGE DOYLE, about five feet ſix inches high, about nineteen years of age, round ſhouldered and ſtoops in his walk, of a fair complexion, with ſhort hair ſcalped before; had on and took with him, a walnut coloured home made coat and jacket, the fore part white and red mixed cloth, the back part of a lighter colour, with ſmall metal buttons, two pair of trowſers, one ſtriped holland and the other tow cloth, one homeſpun ſhirt, a remarkable pair of ſhoes half ſoaled, and two cuts of an axe on one of them, with old plated buckles, and an old felt hat: He is this country born. Whoever apprehends and takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HENEY.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 2d of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living about 18 miles from Baltimore town, two indented ſervent men, viz. EDWARD HALL, a convict, born in Worceſter, about 40 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſandy complexion, grey eyes, ſandy coloured hair mixed with ſome grey, ſtoops in his walk, has a down look, loſt two of his upper teeth, much given to ſwearing, has been uſed to the ſea, and is lame in his right leg: Had on a blue ſurtout coat, coarſe grey cloth breeches, one cloſe bodied coat with large metal buttons, grey yarn ſtockings, and ſhoes with ſtrings in them. The other named DOMINICK CURLY, an Iriſhman, about five feet nine or ten inches high, thin viſage, ſmall eyes, ſtraight limbed, and is pitted with the ſmall pox: Had on and took with him, a black wig, mixed grey country made coat and breeches, one light coloured ditto, two pair of ſhoes, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, two good hats, with other things not known. It is ſuppoſed they have a paſs of one Richard Watſon's, ſigned by Robert M'Pherſon, Eſq; they took a yellowiſh dog with them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, ſhall have, if ten miles from home, FORTY SHILLINGS, if 20 miles, FIFTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province, THIRTY DOLLARS, if one hundred miles, FORTY DOLLARS, and if one hundred fifty miles, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

DANIEL BOWER.

N. B. One has been in the country before, and it is ſuppoſed have made towards New-York.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Hartford, Cheſter County, a ſervant man named WILLIAM DUNAGAN, twenty-two years of age, a well ſet fellow, about five feet high, with ſhort cut black hair; had on when he went away, a white ſhirt, an old gray coat and trowſers much patched, and a ſtriped linſey jacket; he ſpeaks much with the broague, is tender footed, and ſtoops a good deal. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL BOWER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are deſired at their peril not to harbour or carry him off.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 14th inſt. (June) from the ſubſcriber, living near Cheſter Town, in Kent County, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named JOB HAIN, about thirty two years old, a malſter by trade, about five feet eleven inches high, born near Briſtol in England, and has been but a few weeks in the country; had on and took with him, two check ſhirts, oznabrig trowſers, black ſtockings, old hat and ſhoes, whitiſh jacket, and if any other cloaths not known; he is ſomething round ſhouldered, and ſqueels in his talk. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC PEKKINS.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 3d inſt. (June) from the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter County, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN SMITH, by trade a cooper, has been in the army, is about five feet eight or nine inches high, and about thirty years of age; had on when he went away, a wilton coat and waiſtcoat of a brown and white colour, with coating ſleeves newly put into the coat, a blue lapelled waiſtcoat, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, large braſs buckles, and an old hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'CLENAHAN.

June 26, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living on My Lady's Manor, Baltimore County, Maryland, an indented ſervant man named JOHN RAMUNDA, born in Switzerland, bred in France, and indented for this country from England; he profeſſes the following trades, viz. jeweller, hair-dreſſer, barber, and ſurgeon-dentiſt or tooth-doctor, and will endeavour to get employ at ſome of the ſaid trades, as 'tis ſuppoſed he underſtands them very well; he is a well made fellow, about thirty-ſeven years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a ſcar on his upper lip, and wears his own dark coloured hair tied behind; had on and took with him, a good ſuit of whitiſh coloured broadcloth faſhionable cloaths, a ſhort ſurtout coat, tow linen trowſers, oznabrigs ſhirt, old caſtor hat, one ſtraw ditto, one pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of thread ditto, one ruffle ſhirt, and ſundry other things unknown, together with his jewellers tools, were in his knapſack. He has ſeveral printed papers in French, which are diſcharges from the French King and his officers, under whom he ſerved as a ſoldier, which he is very apt to ſhew. He ſpeaks the French and Italian languages very fluently, and broken Engliſh; he is a converſable intelligible fellow, and very complaiſant. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if taken ten miles from home, TWENTY SHILLINGS, if thirty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if ſixty miles the above Reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN ANDERSON.

Paſſyunk Townſhip, Auguſt 14, 1775.

WAS taken up about two months ago, by FRANCIS YOUNG, at DANIEL WILLIAMSON's place, a BAY HORSE, with a black mane and tail, one hind foot white between the hoof, a cut in his right ſide, branded on his left ſide D S. and has ſeveral ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof for charges. ||